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KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL

AND

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

1696-1894

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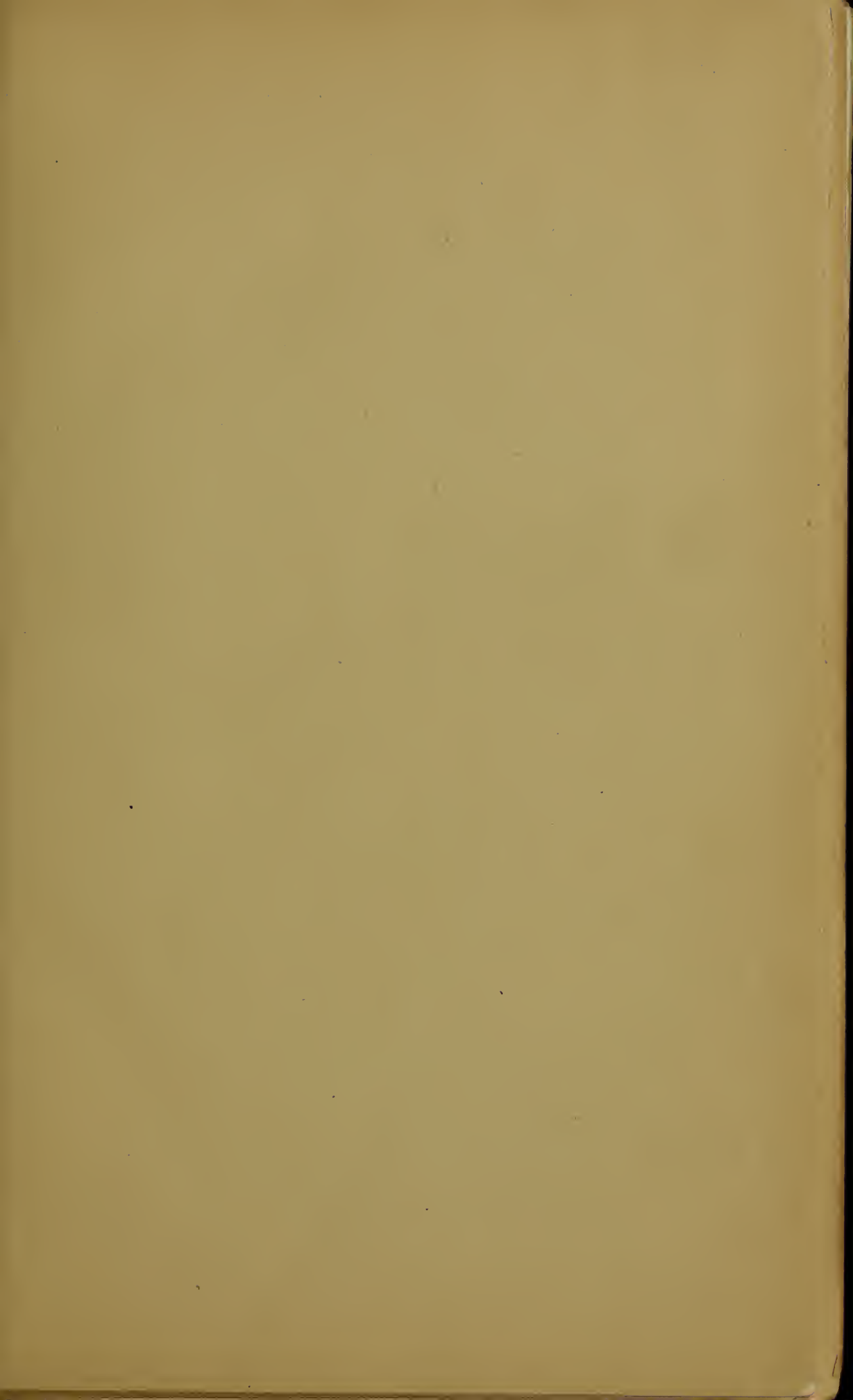
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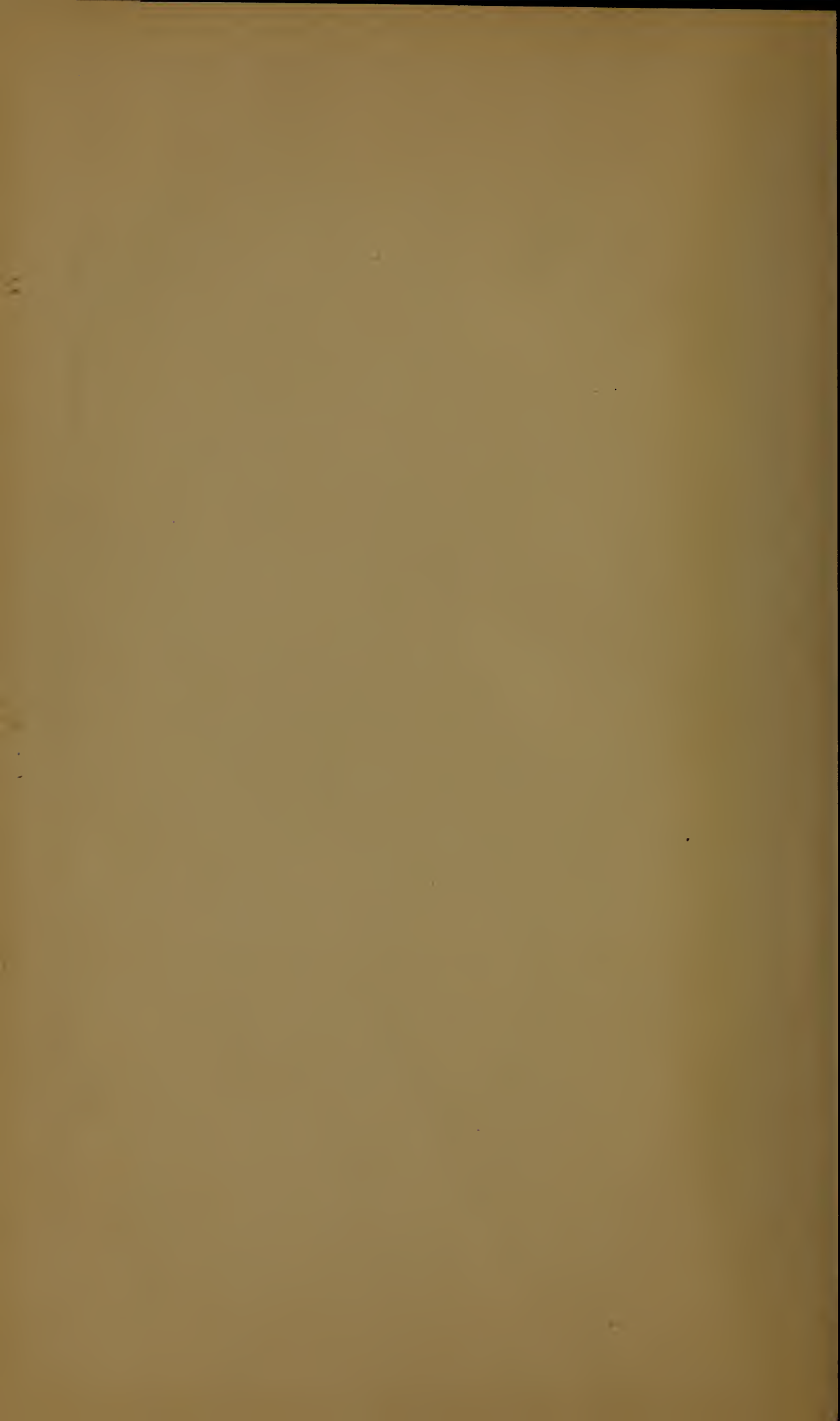
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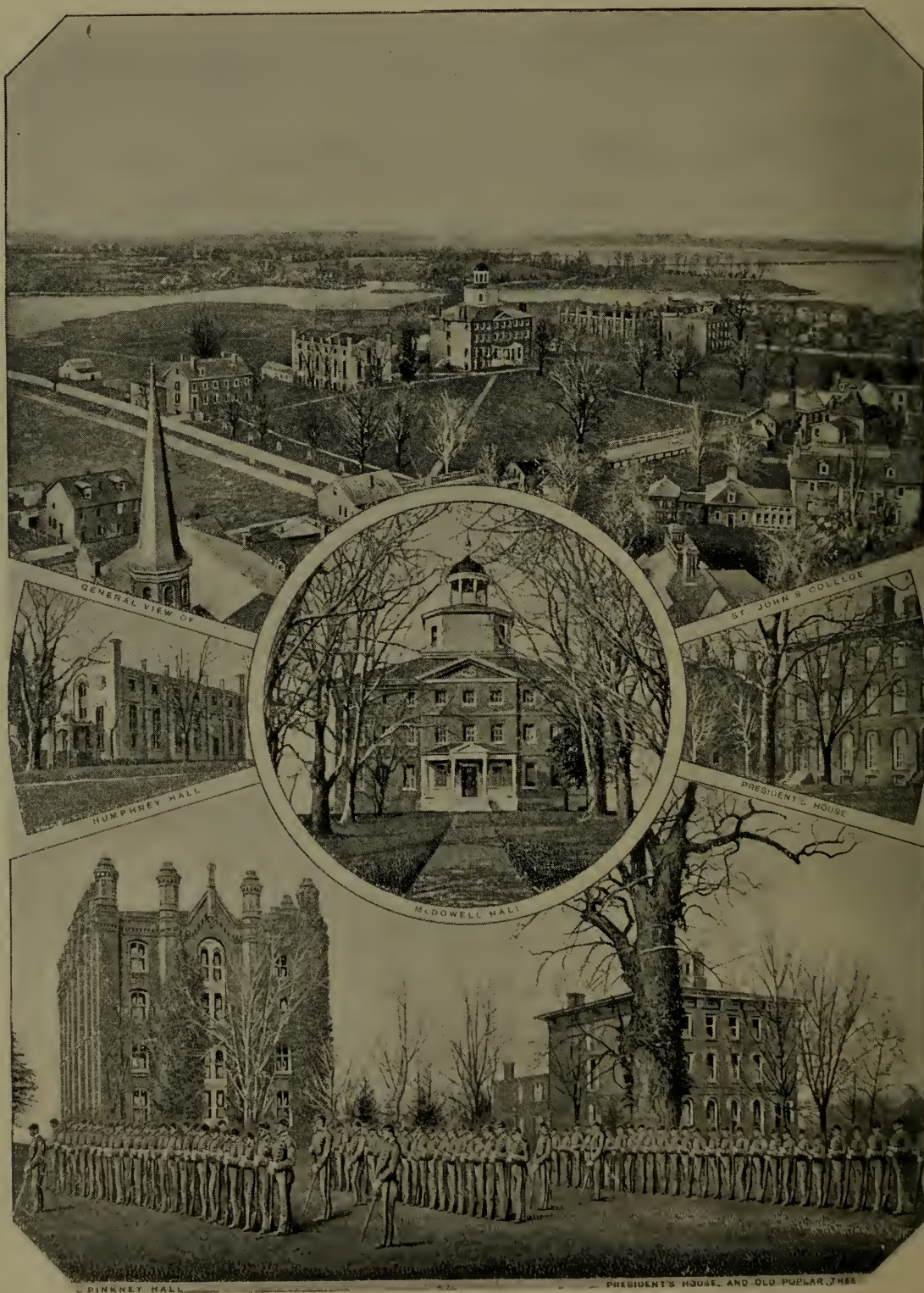
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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

SOME HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS
OF THE
FOUNDING OF KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL
AND ITS SUBSEQUENT ESTABLISHMENT AS
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES
OF
THE VARIOUS PRESIDENTS FROM 1790-1894
ALSO OF
SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ALUMNI
OF THE COLLEGE

COMPILED BY THOMAS FELL, Ph. D., LL. D.

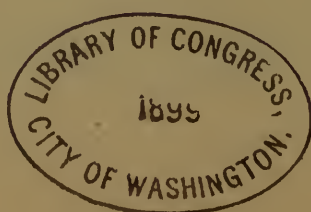
ANNAPOLIS

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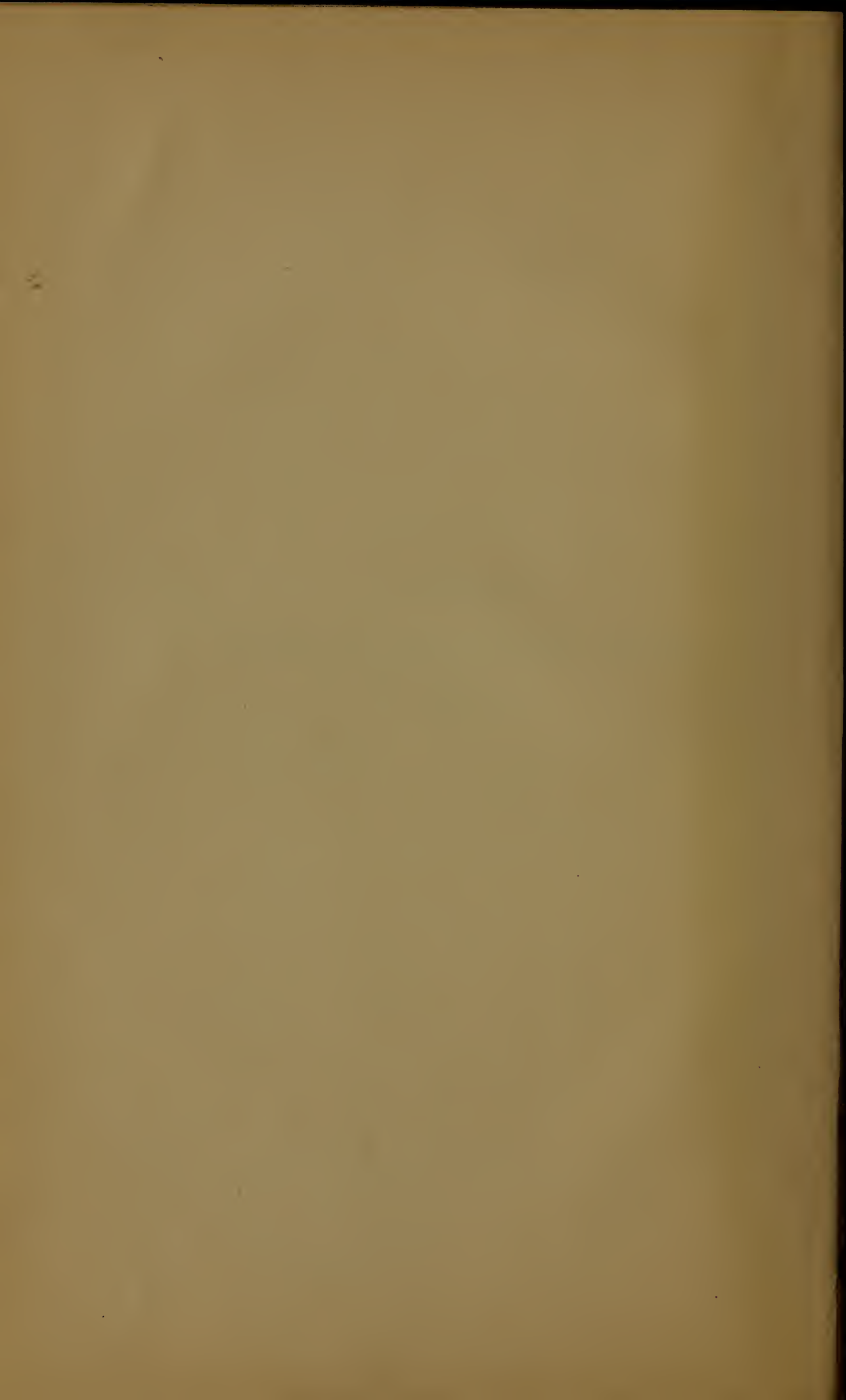
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KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The First Public Free School on the North American Continent.

BY WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D. D. *Oxon.*, LL. D., D. C. L., BISHOP OF IOWA, AND HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

The city of Annapolis, Md.—named for the Princess Anne, afterward Queen of England—is situated on an irregularly shaped peninsula at the mouth of the river Severn, nearly surrounded by the waters of the stream and those of the sea. The site was an ideal one, the country reaching back from the shore,—North, South, West, found here its mart for the exchange of the staple product of Maryland—tobacco—for the necessities and luxuries of life. The open sea afforded the means of direct export and import, and the mercantile marine of all the world could ride at anchor in the harbor, and load or discharge passengers or cargoes at the very wharves. It is the harbor which made Annapolis for years the chief port of the Province. For two centuries this favored spot has been the seat of government, proprietary, provincial, popular. Unique in its situation, fortunate in the very formation of its broken, undulating surface, this city of the Severn and the sea was not the creation of adventitious circumstances, but was planned, and perfected almost simultaneously, by those whose was the taste and means needed for the work in hand. On the highest point of ground a circle with a radius of more than five hundred feet was laid out two centuries ago, within which the government buildings were to be erected. Westerly from this central elevation another circle was laid out for the church, and from these

two centres the streets radiated in every direction—some parallel with the Severn, and others bisecting the long reach of meadows lying between the harbor and the creek and afterward known as “Carrollton.” On the removal of the seat of government from St. Mary’s in 1694, the House of Burgesses was erected—a quaint little structure of brick, with massive walls and doors of oak and iron, still in excellent preservation. This building, evidently intended for a refuge in case of hostile attack as well as for civic uses, is, without doubt, the oldest edifice in Annapolis to-day. The Church of St. Ann was erected in 1699, and shortly afterward the State House; and with these buildings for Church and State the city of Annapolis was well begun. Early in the eighteenth century a royal charter was bestowed upon Annapolis by Queen Anne, through the offices of Governor Seymour. Vested with all the privileges and immunities of an English “city,” there were attracted to this charming spot all the pomp and circumstance of a provincial capital. Here dwelt in stately homes, still beautiful after years of use and constant occupancy, the crown officials. Here met in the State House—for such it was called from the first—the Burgesses and the Council. Here lived the representative of the monarch, the royal Governor. Here lived the Commissary of the Bishop of London, in whose see the American colonies were comprised; or here, at least, when not personally resident, the Commissary convened the clergy, sometimes in the State House and sometimes in St. Ann’s, for the annual or occasional visitations. Here the Maryland and Virginia planters came with their wives and daughters to attend the races, the theatre, the assemblies and balls. Here were social clubs of every grade and name. Here French hair-dressers, perfumers, dancing-masters, and costumers ministered to the pleasure-loving citizens. Here, in homes with terraced lawns and gardens stretching to the sea or river, were housed the numbers of “fashionable and handsome women” whose charms are recorded by an English official, in the palmy days of Annapolis just before the Revolution. Here the Church

was predominant, and the members of the Roman communion had only a private chapel in the Carroll House at "Carrollton," as their place of worship. Here, too, was the famous King William's School—the first public free school on the continent, and still maintained as St. John's College, the fourth existing collegiate institution in the land in point of age, and now claiming nearly two centuries of continuous life and educational work.

In July, 1694, Francis Nicholson entered upon office as the royal Governor. The Assembly convened on Sept. 21, transferred the seat of government from St. Mary's to Ann Arundel Town at the mouth of the Severn, which was made a port, a mart, and a town. Of the public buildings ordered to be erected, the church is first named, and the Governor's proposition, that the poll taxes collected the year before, in Ann Arundel county, should be applied toward the building of the church, was approved without opposition. The first completed legislation of this session was an "Act for the Advancement of Learning." The act itself is not extant, but Nicholson promised to give £50 toward the building of the school and £25 per annum toward the master's support. Sir Thomas Laurence gave 5,000 pounds of tobacco, the current coin of the province, toward the building, and pledged 2,000 lbs. per annum toward the master's stipend. The House of Burgesses voted 45,000 lbs. of tobacco toward the building. The members of the Council gave from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of the staple product of the country for this purpose, and among the subscribers to the master's salary we notice the name of that uncompromising Churchman, Edmund Randolph, who gave £10 sterling. It was with great earnestness and interest that these old Maryland Churchmen laid broad and deep the foundations of America's first public free school.

The rector of St. Mary's (the Rev. Peregrine Coney, or Cony) was shortly afterward transferred to the new Ann Arundel Town. Here he was required to read matins and evensong daily; and in the development of the new capital he was made a trustee of the public free school. This educa-

tional enterprise was placed under the patronage of the king, whose name it was to bear, while the Archbishop of Canterbury was made its chancellor.

The earliest paper relating to the Church in Maryland preserved among the MSS. at Lambeth Palace Library bears the date of Oct. 18, 1694, and is addressed to Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, who, in Jan., 1694-5, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This letter was signed by the secretary, Sir Thomas Laurence, in behalf of the Council, and by Speaker Robert Smith in behalf of the House of Burgesses, and was approved by the royal Governor. Referring to "their majesties' royal foundation now vigorously carried on in Virginia"—William and Mary College—this address to the archbishop-designate proceeds, "We have, therefore, attempted to make learning an handmaid to devotion, and founded free schools in Maryland to attend on their college in that colony." The Burgesses, who had at this session "established" the church, further profess as their "chiefest aim and end" in this business the "instructing our youth in the orthodox, preserving them from the infection of heterodox tenets, and fitting them for the service of Church and State in this uncultivated part of the world." In 1696 the Assembly convened in Annapolis, and the legislation of two years before was renewed. The school received the name of "King William's School." Its purpose was declared to be "for the propagation of the Gospel, and the education of the youth of the Province in good letters and manners." Two hundred pounds was voted for the building in the act providing for the erection of the church, and thus education and religion took root together in Annapolis ere the eighteenth century had begun. Mr. Alexander Gaddes was sent out by the Bishop of London to take the headship of the King William's School; but as the school building was still incomplete he was appointed a lay reader in All Saints' parish, Calvert county, and shortly afterward took a position as an under-master in the collegiate school at Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1699 we have the testimony of the Rev. Hugh Jones, then

incumbent of Christ Church, Calvert, to the effect that "Governor Nicholson has done his endeavors to make a town of Annapolis. There are about forty dwelling-houses in it, seven or eight of which can afford a good lodging and entertainment for strangers. There are also a State House and a free school built with brick, which make a great show among a parcel of wooden houses, and the foundation of a church is laid, the only brick church in Maryland." We learn from Ridgeley's "Annals of Annapolis" that this memorable Academy of King William was a plain building, containing both school-rooms and apartments for the master and his family. It stood on the south side of the State House on a lot given by Governor Nicholson. The building does not appear to have been ready for use until 1701.

The action of the House of Burgesses was necessarily of a "petitionary" nature and was subject to revision at home. Delays attended the granting of appropriations by the Assembly, and the necessity for the royal approval of all its proceedings made the progress of "the first public free school in America" tedious. Even measures so likely to receive the warm endorsement of the authorities in England, as those for the furtherance of the Church and for Christian education, were often invalidated in consequence of some ill-advised, or at least incautious, expressions, judged by the crown lawyers as prejudicing the entire statute. Still the work was carried on, and we shall find abundant evidence of the immediate results for good of the first public free school of the land.

At an Assembly held at Annapolis, July 1, 1695, a "Petitionary Act for Free Schools" was passed, apparently without opposition. This act, after referring to the charter given to the College of William and Mary, in the neighboring province of Virginia, prayed for the establishment under the royal patronage of "a free school or schools, or place of study, of Latine, Greek, Writing and ye like," the design expressed being "ye Propagation of the Gospel and ye education of ye youth of this Province in good letters and manners." The

¹ Vide Bacon's "Laws of Maryland" (Ch. 17), 1696.

plan provided for "one master, one usher, and one writing master or scribe to a school, and one hundred scholars more or less." It was desired that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be the chancellor of this school, and, in fact, of all the schools founded in accordance with this act. The school established at "Ann Arundel Town upon Severn River" was named by the Assembly "King William's School." The Governor, Francis Nicholson, Sir Thomas Laurence, Bart., Cols. Robotham, Hutchins and Addison, of the Council, the Rev. Peregrine Coney, the first incumbent of St. Ann's, and a number of leading men of the Province were designated as trustees. This list contains the noted Maryland names of Cheseldyn, Coursey, Dorsey, Dent, Hewitt, Boothby, and others. The assent of the king to the incorporation of the rector, visitors and governors of the "Free School and Schools" was prayed for by the Assembly, and the town of Oxford, Talbot county, on the Eastern Shore, was selected as the site of the second school to be established. This supplementary legislation was intended to supersede and take the place of the act for free schools passed at St. Mary's, September, 1694. In "The Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church" (IV., Maryland, p. 33) is a carefully prepared contemporary account of this legislation, evidently intended for transmission to the authorities at home, which reads as follows:

"And that a perpetual succession of Protestant divines of the Church of England may be provided for the propagation of the true Christian religion in the said colony, His Excellency hath, by the consent of the Council and Burgesses in Assembly, promoted a law, vesting a power in certain Trustees for erecting one Free School in each county, one of which is already begun at Annapolis, and is to be endowed with £100 sterling *per annum* for the maintenance of one master and two ushers, for instructing the youth of the said province in Arithmetic, Navigation,¹ and all useful learning,

¹ Was this a foreshadowing of the establishment of the "Naval Academy" at Annapolis?

but chiefly for the fitting such as are disposed to study divinity to be further educated at his Majesty's College Royal in Virginia, in order upon their return to be ordained by the Bishop of London's Suffragan, residing in this Province, both for that purpose and to supervise the lives of the clergy thereof, for whose support also, at the request of the Assembly, His Excellency hath settled a fair and competent maintenance."

Thus broad and far-reaching were the plans of the Maryland Churchmen at the close of the seventeenth century for Church and churchly Christian education. The "building a free church and school at Annapolis," agreeably to the act of the Assembly, went on at the same time with the erection of the State House, each provided "out of the revenue raised for the charge of the province,"¹ on the staple product of the county, tobacco.

But few and scanty notices of the early days of the King William's School exist. It is evident, however, that in the first decade of its chartered life it took shape and being and entered vigorously upon its beneficent career. Incidental allusions to its work are found in the records of the parish church.

The Rev. Edward Butler, who, in October, 1710, became the fourth incumbent of St. Ann's, appears to have been the master of the King William School early in the eighteenth century, and the record of his death proves that he continued in his charge of the school even after his induction to the rectorship of the parish.²

In 1717 it was proposed in the Assembly to lay a tax of twenty shillings current money "for every negro imported into this province, either by land or by water." This tax was to "be applied towards the encouragement of one public school in every county." It was provided that the clergy and

¹ "Hist. Notices of St. Ann's Parish, 1649-1857," by the Rev. Ethan Allen, pp. 28, 29.

² Died Nov. 9, 1713, the Rev. Edward Butler, rector of St. Ann's, and Master of the Free Schools, Annapolis. "Allen's Hist. Notices," p. 42.

principal men in each county should be the visitors of these schools.

These visitors, twelve in number for each school, were to secure "good school masters." These masters were to be "members of the Church of England, and of pure and exemplary lives and conversations, and capable of teaching well the grammar, good writing and the mathematics."

The records of St. Ann's, under date of Dec. 6, 1721, make mention of Mr. Piper as the register and school-master, while reference is found to the "charity boys," which proves that the King William's School was at length fully accomplishing the object of its foundation.

In 1722 the act of the Assembly in establishing the public free school at Annapolis received the royal assent.¹ The "Queries to be Answered by every Minister," sent out by the Commissary of the Bishop of London in 1724, elicited replies which give in full the state of education in the Province at this time. It will be borne in mind that the schools reported as existing were in every case under the control of the Church.

The Rev. Samuel Skippon, the sixth incumbent of St. Ann's, Annapolis, who died Dec. 8, 1724, reported to the Commissary as follows: "There is a public free school here maintained by a fund raised by the county. The master's name is Mr. Michael."² There were no public schools in St. Paul's parish, Baltimore county, in King and Queen and All Faith parishes, St. Mary and Charles counties, in Christ Church and All Saints', Calvert county, in St. Paul's, Prince George's county, in St. James's, Anne Arundel county, in Coventry parish, Somerset county, in St. Paul's, Queen Anne county, in Dorchester parish, Dorchester county, and in William and Mary parish.

There were private schools in King and Queen parish, St. Mary and Charles counties; in King George's parish, in Prince George's county; in Stepney parish, Somerset county; in

¹ "Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch., IV., Md.," 148.

² "Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch., IV., Md.," 195.

Christ Church parish, Kent Island. In Port Tobacco and Durham parishes there were seven or eight private schools. In Shrewsbury parish, Kent county, there were four or five small private schools just opened, with about sixty scholars. In St. Michael's parish, Talbot county, the incumbent, the Rev. Henry Nicols, writes as follows:

"There is no public school in my parish, but our governor has established a certain sum for erecting one in every county. There is about £250 in cash toward buying lands and building, and there will be about £20 *per annum* for a master, and we are in hopes [this] will improve into a greater sum every year; but things are in their infancy as yet."

The Rev. Thomas Howell, incumbent of Great Choptank parish, Dorchester county, writes as follows:

"There is in my parish one public school endowed with £20 current money, which is about £15 sterling, yearly, for which the master is obliged to teach ten charity scholars. The master is Philip Gilbeek."¹

In several of the parishes where no schools either public or private were reported, the incumbent wrote that the people were "taking measures to have one," or were "going about it." Throughout the province the interest was general. Only one clergyman reported that there was no prospect of the establishment of a school within the limits of his charge.

It is probable that the Rev. Samuel Edgar, the tenth incumbent of St. Ann's, was in charge of the King William's School from 1730 until 1744, the date of his induction into his cure. He died after less than a year's service at St. Ann's.

In January, 1750, the General Assembly passed an act enabling the rector and visitors of King William's School to sell 650 acres of land in Dorchester county, devised to them by the last will of Thomas Smithson, late of Talbot county, and to invest the proceeds of the sale for the use of the school.

In 1755 the records of St. Ann's refer to Mr. Isaac Daken

¹ "Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch., IV., Md.," 220.

as the master of King William's School, and nine years later he is mentioned as still filling this place.

In 1766 the Rev. Henry Addison, A. M. *Oxon.*, the rector of St. John's Parish, Potomac river, writes to the Bishop of London deprecating the recent ordination of James Colgrave or Colgreve, formerly known as Congreve, who was appointed master of the Free School of the County of Prince George some years before, but who "ran away in five or six months."¹ This allusion to an unworthy priest throws light on the continued existence of at least one of the county public free schools besides that firmly established at Annapolis.

It is unfortunate that the records of the King William's School have not been preserved. The scattered notices we have gathered from the correspondence of the provincial clergy with their ecclesiastical superiors at home, together with scanty allusions to the school found in the files of the early Maryland newspapers, afford us nearly all we may know of the early days, the development and progress, and the last years of the independent existence of the first public free school of the North American continent, which from its start was under the direct control of the Church.

The breaking out of the war for independence was disastrous in its effect on the community, the Church, and the public school at Annapolis. On Aug. 14, preceding the Declaration of Independence, a convention of the delegates of the counties and cities of Maryland met in the State House in Annapolis to frame a constitution for the free and independent State of Maryland. On the following day, the Rev. Thomas Lendrum, the twenty-first incumbent of St. Ann's, was desired to read prayers before this august body, largely composed of Churchmen, each morning of the session at 9 o'clock. The Hon. William Paca, one of the Maryland "signers," and a parishioner of St. Ann's, was appointed the committee to secure the rector's services. It was at this convention that the act of religion of 1692, as finally adopted in 1702, was repealed, and the "establishment" of the Church

¹ "Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch., IV., Md.," 333.

of England in Maryland was destroyed by the votes of Churchmen who were opposed to the union of Church and State. From the following November (1776) the clergy of the Church ceased to receive any legal support.

St. Ann's Church was now dismantled, and by the close of this eventful year was leveled to the ground. This had been done in anticipation of the erection of a new building, which the breaking out of hostilities delayed. The playhouse was now occupied for divine services, the organ having been removed to these somewhat incongruous quarters. The country was now in commotion. Agriculture and commerce were at a stand. Mutual confidence was destroyed. Apprehensions of the bombardment of Annapolis had driven many families from their homes. The scarcity of money interfered with trade, and merchants and mechanics, as well as the men of means and position, sought safety beyond the reach of navigable waters. In 1779, on June 7, under the provisions of the act of the Assembly "for the establishment of select vestries," the parish of St. Ann was reorganized and a vestry chosen, the members of which took the oath of fidelity to the government and set about making provision for a minister. Divine service was now held in the building occupied by the King William's School. The Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed master of the Public Free School, on Aug. 17, 1784. On June 20 of this year there had been a convention of the clergy and lay delegates of the Church in Maryland, at which meeting "fundamental principles" were agreed upon and measures taken for the reorganization of the Church. This meeting of the Church clergy and laymen of Maryland was productive of important results, both in the case of St. Ann's and the King William's School. The church which had been left unbuilt for nine years was again talked of, and at the November session of the General Assembly (1784) a college was established on the Western Shore by the name of St. John's, "having no religious test," and officered by a principal, vice-principal, professors, masters, tutors, etc., all to be chosen irre-

spective of their religious professions or beliefs. The celebrated Rev. Dr. William Smith, late provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and now Bishop-elect of Maryland; the Rev. John Carroll, subsequently the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, and later Archbishop of the metropolitan see; the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, the leading Presbyterian divine of the State, with the Churchman Richard Sprigg, the Presbyterian John Sterret, and the Roman Catholic George Digges, were appointed by the Assembly soliciting agents for subscriptions for St. John's at Annapolis, and also for Washington College, Chestertown, Kent county, a charter for which was granted in 1782. These two colleges, one on the Eastern and the other on the Western Shore, were intended to form "The University of Maryland."

In this work of providing for the higher culture, the Assembly were but carrying out plans and purposes dating back to 1671. In that year an act was passed by the Upper House of the General Assembly, convened at St. Mary's, for "founding and erecting a school or college for the education of youth in learning and virtue." This act, the first effort to establish a college in Maryland, was returned by the Lower House with amendments providing for the differences in religious beliefs existing at that time among the people of the province. These amendments were not acceptable to the Upper House, and there the proposed bill rested.

Meanwhile, as we have seen, and largely through the influence of the Rev. Thomas Bray, D. D., the Bishop of London's Commissary in Maryland, the Act of Assembly of 1694 resulted in the establishment of the public school at Annapolis, and provided for the founding of others in the various counties of the province. But this public school was not the college.

In 1732 "proposals for founding a college at Annapolis" were read in the Upper House and recommended for the consideration of the popular branch of the Assembly. No legislative action, however, resulted from these proposals.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

In 1763 the project was revived. A committee of the General Assembly recommended that "the house in the city of Annapolis, which was intended for the governor of the province, be completely finished, and used for the college proposed to be established. This "proposed" college was to be provided with seven masters and five servants, to be supported from the public funds. This measure failed to pass the Upper House.

Ten years later the project was revived. In a letter to a friend in England, under date of Oct. 4, 1773, William Eddis, surveyor of customs at Annapolis, states that "the Legislature has determined to found a college for the education of youth in every liberal and useful branch of science, which will preclude the necessity of crossing the Atlantic for the completion of a classical and polite education." The Governor's mansion, a "melancholy and mouldering monument," then styled "Bladen's Palace" or "Folly," was again thought of for the use of this institution. It is now, with a few changes in its interior, McDowell Hall of St. John's. It is certainly an interesting circumstance that the Churchmen of Maryland in the old province days should have conceived this plan of supplementing the King William's School by an institution for the higher culture which was finally realized by Churchmen's votes, directly on the establishment of independence, through the creation at Annapolis and at Chestertown of the "University of Maryland." The influence of the celebrated Rev. Dr. William Smith, who is recognized as the father of the American College system, which has obtained in all of our leading institutions of learning for the first century of our national existence, is clearly seen in the provisions of this legislative act for the creation of the University of Maryland. The measures contemplated by the Assembly were completed by the act of 1785, which conveyed the property, funds, masters and students of the King William's School to St. John's.

The formal opening of the college thus developed out of, and in direct succession to, the first public free school in

America took place on Nov. 11, 1789. A long procession, comprising the members of the General Assembly, the Chancellor, Judges of the General Court, the city officials, and the leading citizens of Annapolis, preceded by the students and faculty, with the governors and visitors of the old King William's School and the new St. John's College, formed at the State House and proceeded to the College Hall, where the dedication exercises were performed with great solemnity. The preacher and president of the day was the Rev. Dr. William Smith. An oration was delivered by the Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, on the advantages of a classical education.

The leading spirits in furthering the interests of the new St. John's were the Bishop of Maryland, Dr. Claggett, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, Dr. Carroll, and the prominent publicists of the time, Churchmen, Romanists, and Presbyterians. Among the early students of St. John's were George Washington Park Custis, step-grandson of our first president, and Fairfax and Lawrence Washington, his nephews. Francis Scott Key entered St. John's, Nov. 11, 1789, and was graduated in 1796.

On Friday morning, March 25, 1791, President Washington, accompanied by the Governor of Maryland and a number of the citizens of Annapolis, visited St. John's, and expressed his satisfaction at the prospects of this promising institution. Shortly afterwards, in response to an address made by the authorities of the college, the President wrote as follows:

"To the Faculty of St. John's College:

"*Gentlemen*.:—The satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary is expressed with much pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are proffered with sincere regard.

"The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (with whom I entreat you to class me), with the hope of an early and at the same time a mature manhood.

"You will do justice to the sentiments which your kind

regard toward myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youths who are favored with your care.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Annapolis, April 17, 1791."

The connection of the Church with St. John's was still close and uninterrupted. Dr. J. McDowell was the first president, but the former master of the King William's School and rector of St. Ann's, the Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, was vice-principal of St. John's until his death in 1813. His successor at St. Ann's, the Rev. William Duke, was, at the solicitation of Bishop Claggett, as we are told by Dr. Ethan Allen, the Professor of Languages at the college for several years: until in January, 1806, the Legislature, by a majority of six votes, withdrew the annuity of £1750 (\$8750) which had been voted at the outset with a view of providing a permanent fund and had been pledged "annually and forever hereafter" as a "donation by the public to the use of the college."

In the thirteen years from 1793, when the first class was graduated, until in 1806, on the withdrawal of the legislative allowance, the visitors and governors were compelled to announce the suspension of the institution, the list of students contain the names of four Governors of Maryland, one United States Senator, five members of the House of Representatives, four Judges of the courts, one Attorney-General, one United States District Attorney, six State Senators, fifteen Representatives, besides officers of the army and navy, leading lawyers, divines, and men of note in other walks of life. In 1807 the rector of St. Ann's, the Rev. Bethel Judd, D. D., originally of Connecticut, assumed the principalship of St. John's. The college, almost wholly without funds, and rich alone in its historic associations, was by the self-denying exertions of this excellent man maintained till 1812, when the Legislature restored \$1000 of its annuity. A lottery, granted by the Assembly in 1821, added \$20,000 to the college fund.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Lyon Davis, rector of St. Ann's, who at the age of nineteen had been appointed Professor of Latin and Greek at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., his *alma mater*, accepted the position of vice-principal of the reviving institution in 1815, and was its honored head from 1820 to 1824. The Rev. Dr. William Rafferty was principal from 1824 to 1831. In this latter year the Rev. Dr. Hector Humphreys was appointed to the headship of St. John's. By his persevering efforts, and especially through his personal influence with the members of the Legislature, \$2000 per annum was added to the appropriation, conditioned by a provision that the Board of Visitors and Governors should agree to accept it "in full satisfaction of all legal or equitable claims they may have or be supposed to have against the State." The board consented to this proposition, and a deed of release was executed, and entered upon the records of the Court of Appeals. "By the terms of this act, the Governor, the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Assembly and the Judges of the Court of Appeals were made *ex-officio* members of the college board, thus indelibly giving to St. John's the character of a State institution."

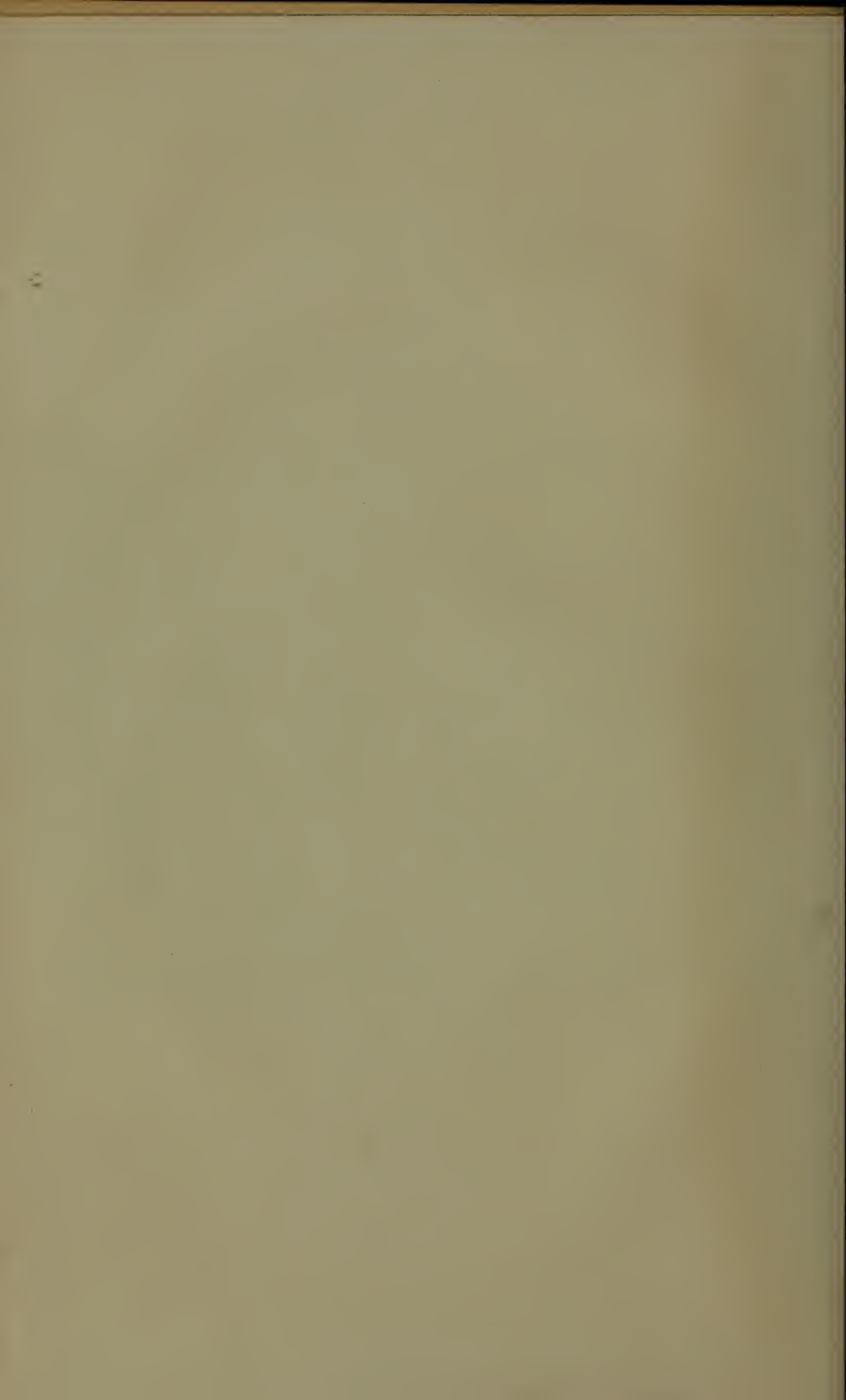
In 1835 the principal raised by subscription about \$11,000, and in June of that year the corner-stone of Humphreys Hall was laid with imposing ceremonies. Pinkney Hall was built in 1855. Two years later Dr. Humphreys was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Cleland Kinloch Nelson, who presided over the college with great acceptance and success until, in 1861, the college buildings were occupied by the United States authorities as a military hospital. This occupancy continued until the close of the war.

The Board of Visitors, in 1859, deeming the Act of the Legislature of 1806 to be a violation of charter rights, and therefore void, obtained the consent of the Legislature to submit to the Court of Appeal in substance the following queries:

(1) Whether the appropriation made in the original charter constitutes a contract on the part of the State which the act of 1806 could not make void.



PINKNEY HALL AND PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.



(2) Whether this repealing act of 1806 is not practically a violation of the Federal Constitution, since it impairs the binding obligation of a charter.

(3) Whether the charter did not constitute such a contract as would be legally binding upon individual citizens if entered into between them.

The decision on the queries submitted was unanimously in favor of the college. The board brought suit against the State for arrears of appropriations and interest amounting to \$300,000, but the court held that the college could not recover in consequence of the release executed by the Board of Visitors and Governors in 1833.

It was the opinion of leading jurists, among them the celebrated Reverdy Johnson, that under the terms of the charter the Board of Visitors and Governors had acted *ultra vires* in giving this release—a veritable giving up of a birth-right for a mess of pottage. In 1866, when measures were on foot to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Maryland Legislature restored the arrearages of the annuity of \$3000 per annum, withheld from 1861 to 1866, and voted an additional sum of \$12,000 per annum for five years from the beginning of the year 1868. The College Visitors, confident that this appropriation would be continued, and regarding it as a recognition of the rights of the institution on the part of the Legislature, accepted the amount tendered and relinquished their suit.

The college buildings were put in thorough repair, and choice was made of the celebrated Dr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, late Commissioner of Education, as the principal of St. John's. The college was reopened in September, 1866. On Dr. Barnard's resignation, the following summer, Dr. James C. Welling was chosen in his stead. Dr. Welling resigned at the close of the session of 1869-70, and Dr. James M. Garnett, now of the University of Virginia, was appointed principal. Under his presidency in 1871 the first class since 1860 was graduated. The Board of Visitors established a large number of State scholarships, each entitling

the holder to exemption from payment of room rent and tuition fees, and the number of students increased nearly one hundred per cent. In 1872 the Assembly renewed the appropriation for one year, and in 1878 for two years more. In 1880 the Legislature failed to make the usual appropriation, and Principal Garnett and the other members of the faculty resigned their chairs. In 1882 the Legislature voted a grant of \$7500 annually for two years. In 1884 no appropriation was made, but \$4000 was given the following year. This uncertainty as to income could not fail to produce ill-effects. The officers appointed to the various positions of instruction and government felt the precarious nature of their support and were always ready for change. The number of students dwindled. The buildings deteriorated, and there was no appreciable progress toward the redemption of past hopes and the realization of early promise till the appointment of Dr. Thomas Fell at the opening of the session of 1886-87.

At that time but sixty students were in attendance, but with the incoming of a new and accomplished principal, renewed life was at once manifest. The second year of Dr. Fell's incumbency witnessed the more than doubling of the number of students. The halls were renovated and equipped with every modern convenience. Steam heating was provided for Humphreys and Pinkney Halls, with hot and cold water in the rooms. Bath rooms were added, and every appliance for comfort and culture supplied.

On June 26, 1889, St. John's College celebrated its centennial of continuous college life. The ceremonies were closely modeled on those of 1789. The Board of Visitors and Governors, the faculty, headed by the principal, Dr. Fell, in academic gown and hood, together with the alumni, formed in procession at the State House. Escorted by a battalion of the college cadets in uniform, the procession, comprising the various civic and other organizations of the ancient city of Annapolis, marched to a tent on the college campus. On a platform raised under the historic poplar tree,



TENNIS CLUB.



GRADUATING CLASS, 1890.



INTERIOR OF COLLEGE CHAPEL.

which antedates college, King William's School, and the city itself, were the prominent civilians and clergy of the neighborhood. An historical sketch was read by Mr. Philip R. Voorhees, an alumnus of St. John's, whose researches into the annals of the college have supplied not a few of the facts we have already recited. The address was delivered by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and the occasion was one of both interest and promise. In 1894 the 200th anniversary of the founding of King William's School occurs. In 1896—so fast come round these memorable days—will occur the 225th anniversary of the first attempt to found a college in Maryland, which, if success had attended the effort, would have antedated every American college or university save "the College at Cambridge, Mass.,"—Harvard.

St. John's is the *alma mater* of many of Maryland's most noted and honored sons. It has given to the American Church the Bishop of Georgia—the nephew, and bearing the name, of one of St. John's most faithful and successful principals. The college domain is situated on the Severn river, a few miles from Chesapeake bay. Its ancient halls covered with ivy; its venerable trees—maples, lindens, poplars—shading the broad acres of the campus; the historic "Bladen's Folly," now McDowell Hall, with its curious old belfry and its traces of its old glory, when Annapolis, with its royal charter and its royal governor, was a mimic court of St. James—all make up a scene of picturesque beauty. In the library are the many "quaint and curious volumes" brought over by Commissary Bray and given to the library of St. Ann's Parish. In the graduation hall are the memorials of the successive classes, and here the college prayers are said and the college exercises performed. There are nearly or quite 200 students and instructors now at St. John's, and the greensward is alive with the scholars in cap and gown, or else in "outing costumes," for athletics are not neglected at St. John's, and with the study of the classics and the sciences the Johnian combines the effort to secure the *mens sana in cor-*

pore sano. Historic associations meet one on every side. The "finished city," as Annapolis has been happily styled, is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The first public school in America—the Colonial Church's first gift for the work of Christian education on our country's soil—has not perished. Under another name it lives and flourishes. May it live forever!

REMINISCENCES
OF
OLD ST. JOHN'S
ANNAPOLIS, MD.



REMINISCENCES OF OLD ST. JOHN'S, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY WILLIAM HARWOOD, B. A., M. A.

St. John's College was chartered in seventeen hundred and eighty-four, by the men who had gone through the awful struggle of the Revolution, and who for some time afterwards continued to be influential in the public councils of the State. Those men knew well the necessity of an educated and intelligent population, for sustaining the institutions they had framed, and promoting the general welfare. While they declared it to be their object "to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging the various offices and duties of life," they laid the foundations of an institution which might be the beginning and head of a system of public schools, to diffuse its benefits to all the people of the State. Its beginning was small, as limited by the circumstances of the time.

A hundred years ago McDowell Hall was the only building erected on the college ground. In the rear of McDowell Hall a large garden was enclosed. Below this towards College Creek the ground was dotted over with graves of French soldiers, our allies in the war. McDowell Hall stands on a moderate eminence some distance back from a principal street, College Avenue, leading to the Naval School. On the south side of it, a hundred years ago, was a wide expanse of open ground, extending as far as where the Short Line Depot now stands. On the north side the open ground extended to the Severn river, all along which a range of lofty hills gave prospect wide over the city, the river and the bay, and beyond the broad water of the river towered up before the view the majestic forest known as "Brice's Woods."

The gigantic tulip-poplar, sometimes called "Liberty Tree," under which the students lolled in the shade on the green, in the hot summer days (where tradition says that the people of Ann Arundel at times met in the troublous days before the Revolution, to consult together and to listen to Samuel Chase in his arraignment of King George), then spread out its waving boughs away far beyond anything known of it by this generation.

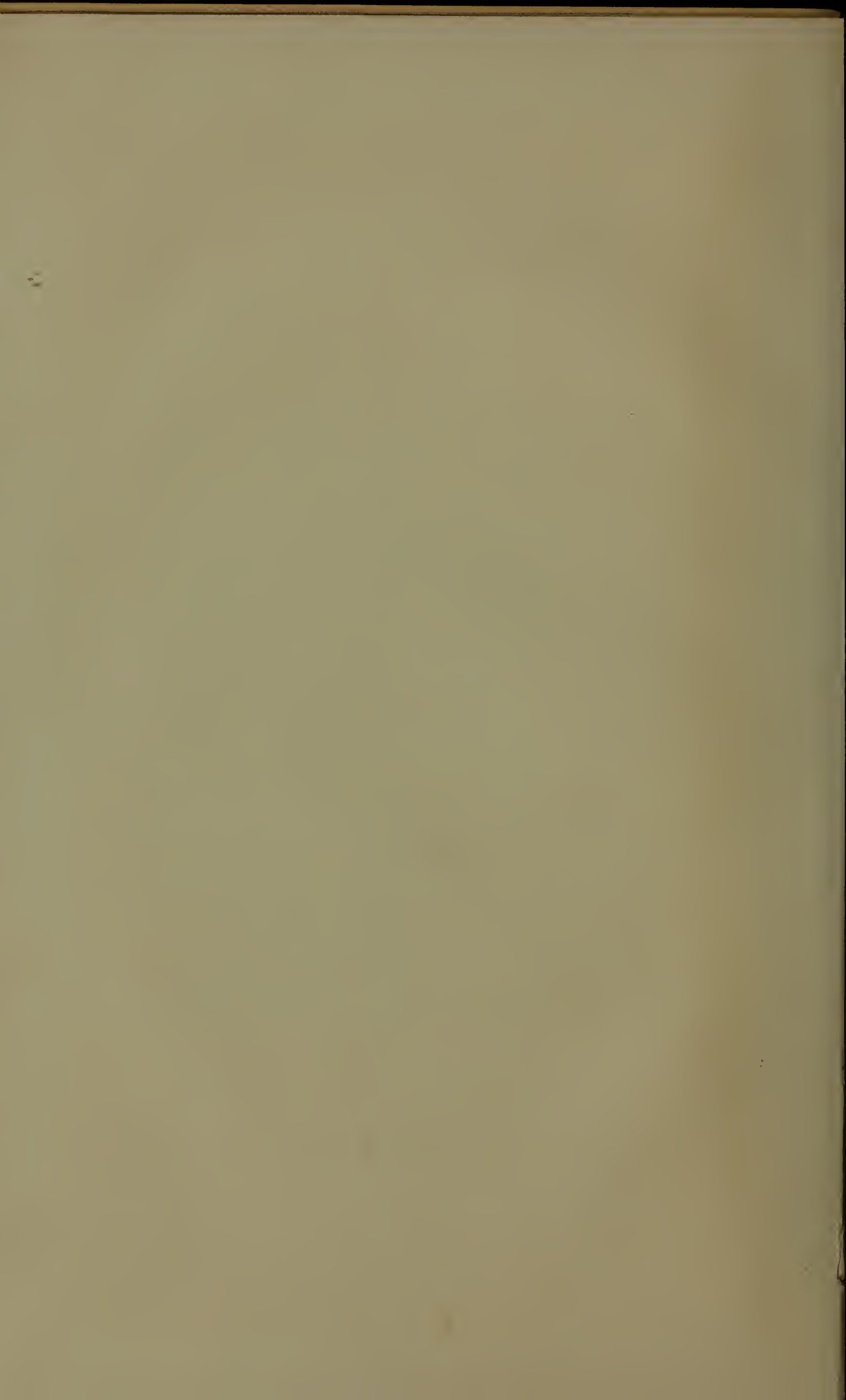
The college, begun in this modest way, and with these surroundings, seems from the talk of the old men who had been students, or were otherwise interested, to have been a continual delight to those connected with it.

In an evil hour it incurred the enmity of men in the party then dominant in the State. They smote the college with a relentless hand and it fell. Peace to their ashes! They knew not what they did. In after years, in his appeal to the Legislature, Mr. Key said: "Thirty years ago I stood within that Hall, with the companions and the guides of my youth, and bade farewell to them, to our revered instructors, and received the parting benediction of that beloved and venerated man, who ruled the institution he had reared and adorned, not more by the force of authority than of affection. In a few short years I returned, and the companions and guides of my youth were gone. The glory of the Temple of Science, which the wisdom and the piety of our fathers had founded, was departed. I beheld in its place a dreary ruin. I wandered over that beautiful and silent green, no longer sacred to the meditations of the enraptured student, or vocal with the joyous shouts of youthful merriment. I sat down on those mouldering steps and beneath the shadow of that aged tree that like me seemed to lament its lost companions, and I mourned over the madness that had wrought this desolation."

While the college flourished, the men who went forth from its halls into the world gained honor for themselves and did noble service for the State and the country. There were three graduates of the class of 1793, the first class that gradu-



THE OLD POPLAR TREE.



ated. Of the class of 1794 there were six members, but of these, Alexander Contee Magruder, a distinguished lawyer and a judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, did not graduate, by reason of his sickness at the time of the Commencement. Thomas Chase, one of the most accomplished scholars from the college, led a life of retirement on his farm or in other private pursuits. John Carlisle Herbert represented Maryland in Congress. There were six graduates in the class of 1796, four in that of 1797, and six in that of 1798. Of these, Robert H. Goldsborough and John Leeds Kerr represented Maryland in the Congress of the United States. John Taylor Lomax was a Judge of the General Court of Virginia. John Hanson Thomas, the famous orator, was a member of the class of 1798, and did battle for his party in the field of debate against William Pinkney, and with his eloquence often thrilled the Maryland Legislature. The Classical Professor of St. John's dubbed the class of 1796 his "Tenth Legion," after the famous legion of Julius Caesar. The acknowledged leader of this class, John Shaw, a surgeon in the navy, died in early life while at sea. Another member of this class was Francis Scott Key, who, amid the bombardment of Fort McHenry, stood on the deck of the British ship and poured out the enthusiasm of his soul in the "Star-Spangled Banner."

In the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four the college was the scene of extraordinary festivities. Our government had sent a national ship to bring over General Lafayette to our country as the guest of the nation. Lafayette, escorted by two companies of cavalry, as he approached Annapolis was met by a deputation from the city,—Judge J. Townley Chase, Chancellor Bland, and other gentlemen. Judge Chase greeted him with welcome—the friend of our country, the friend of Washington, the defender of the rights of man—and invoked for him the choicest blessings of Heaven, here and hereafter.

Lafayette said: "The welcome I receive from you, gentlemen, in the name of the citizens of Annapolis; the pleasure

to meet *you* again, my dear and venerated sir; and the remembrance of one of my earliest friends and co-patriots in the cause of America, your excellent brother, are sentiments which I am happy to express. I thank you for the testimonies of your esteem and friendship. I rejoice with you in the admirable results of our glorious revolution, and feel an affectionate eagerness to re-enter the metropolis where I am so kindly invited, and where so many old obligations have been conferred upon me."

At his entrance into the city, Lafayette was received by a large array of military and citizens, and by them was escorted to the State House. Little maidens, with banners waving, bearing the inscription, "Lafayette, the friend of our fathers, will always be dear to the hearts of their children,"—and the little maidens strewed flowers in his path.

As he entered the Senate Chamber, Mayor Boyle made him an address of welcome, referring in tones of deep feeling to his service to our country in the revolutionary struggle, and expressive of the admiration and sympathy of our countrymen for him in the events of his glorious career.

Lafayette responded with an expression of his joy in the blessed results of our great struggle, and his gratification in the manifestations of respect and kindness of our people for him.

While here he was entertained by our citizens and public officers, among them Governor Stevens and Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase. By invitation of Governor Stevens, he made the Governor's mansion his home during his stay among us.

At night the city was illuminated, and General Lafayette was escorted to the ball-room, the Hall of St. John's College, where the grace and beauty and sterling manhood of the region around were assembled, all eager to show their respect for our illustrious guest. A gay company, dazzling lights, brilliant flowers, music and song and rejoicing hearts made it "lively times" in old St. John's.

Next day on the college green there was a review of the military of the United States and the Maryland Volunteers,

and a contest in rifle-shooting. The prize won was presented by General Lafayette to a member of the company of Captain Lewis Neth. General Lafayette was then conducted to the Citizens' Banquet in the Hall of St. John's College.

On Sunday General Lafayette attended divine service in the Methodist Church. On Monday he was entertained with a banquet in the Hall of St. John's College by the Maryland Legislature, after which he left for the City of Washington, escorted by a company of cavalry.

On the 22d of February, 1827, a Commencement was held in old St. Anne's Church, as was usual at that time. At this Commencement there were six graduates,—John Henry Alexander, William Hallam Tuck, afterwards one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, William Pinkney, afterwards Bishop of Maryland, Ezekiel Hughes, Thomas Archer, and William Harwood.

In a most eloquent address, Mr. Key (Francis Scott Key) made an appeal to the Maryland Legislature in behalf of the college. The efforts of Mr. Key and of others subsequently have placed the college on some vantage-ground, but it needs a friendly hand of more potence than has yet been extended to it to enable it to execute the design of its founders. The act which established the college declares that it was founded to "train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging with usefulness the various offices and duties of life."

Fabius and Scipio said, when they looked on the images of their ancestors, they were incited to the emulation of their virtues. Liberally, amply endowed, our college might train up and perpetuate a wide succession of able and useful men, minds enriched with the stores of literature and science, men who could take the place that was filled by the Chases and the Carrolls in the "days that tried men's souls," or if our soil should ever be polluted by foreign invasion, men who would prove themselves worthy descendants of the Maryland men of Long Island and Camden and Guilford and the Eutaws, and stand—"a wall of fire around our own, our native land."



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD.







St. John's College
Annapolis, Md.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY PHILIP R. VOORHEES, '55.

St. John's College, at Annapolis, the alma mater of so many of Maryland's most noted and honored sons, is charmingly situated on the banks of the Severn river, a few miles from the Chesapeake bay. Nothing in the country surpasses the picturesque beauty of its situation.

Facing College avenue are McDowell Hall, the central building, with Pinkney Hall, named after William Pinkney, a distinguished alumnus, and the residence of the president and vice-president on the left, and Humphreys Hall and two buildings which professors occupy on the right. The campus, which slopes toward the avenue, embraces about twenty acres. The front lawn is shaded by large, handsome maples, lindens, poplars, and other trees. Nearly in front of Pinkney Hall is a gigantic poplar tree, fresh-looking and green, with ivy climbing up around its old boughs, which is supposed to be older than even the ancient city of Annapolis. The first treaty with the Indians is said to have been signed under its shade. Nearly every side of Pinkney Hall is covered with ivy, and the same vine is making its way over the other buildings, which gives them a venerable and dignified appearance. McDowell Hall, the central building, is four stories high, and in it are recitation rooms and offices. On the first floor is a large graduation hall, with a gallery above, upon which are hung shields with Latin and other inscriptions giving the names of the members of each graduating class. A curious old belfry surmounts the structure, and a common cord, by which the bell is rung, passes through the various floors. Everything about the old house carries one back to days long past. Even after this lapse of time can be seen places in the old hall filled in with bricks where pillars were

to be put out and from which porches were to project. On the south side the places left for the pillars were never filled in. Near the eaves are blocks of wood inserted in the bricks, where cornices were to be placed, and in the library is a curious collection of rare old theological books from the old King William's School.

Humphreys Hall is used for the accommodation of the younger boys, and Pinkney Hall is occupied by the more mature college students. The view from the halls is attractive. The Severn river is on the left and in the rear of the ground, the Naval Academy further along on the left, and the town, with the old State House and Governor's mansion, in front and on the right. Such is St. John's College, whose history forms one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of Maryland.

It reaches back in the continuity of its records to the earliest colonial times. The first effort to establish a college in Maryland was made by the General Assembly convened in the city of St. Mary's in the year 1671. An act was then passed by the Upper House of Assembly, for "founding and erecting a school or college for the education of youth in learning and virtue."

This act was returned by the Lower House with certain amendments providing for the differences in religious views existing at that time among the people, which amendments were not acceptable to the Upper House, and there the bill rested.

In 1694, the then Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, sent a message to the Legislature proposing "that a way may be found for the building of a free school for the province," and offering to give money for its maintenance. The plan was approved, and the General Assembly offered subscriptions of tobacco. No further action was taken at this time, but in 1696 an act was passed which resulted in the establishment of King William's School. This act recites that the school was established for "the propagation of the Gospel and education of youth in good letters and manners." It was ad-

dressed to "His Most Excellent Majesty, etc., 'Dread Sovereign' William III. of England." This law further enacted that "the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, may be Chancellor of said school, and that to perpetuate the memory of your Majesty, it may be called King William's School."

The Reverend Dr. Bray, who had been appointed Commissary of Maryland by the Bishop of London, and who is said to have been the originator of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was mainly instrumental in obtaining this said act.

King William's School was thus established. Governor Nicholson gave to the school a lot in the town of Annapolis, with the house thereon, and the Legislature appropriated money to it, but the school-house was not finished until 1701. It was of brick, and stood on the south side of the State House.

The Bishop of London had sent over the Rev. Andrew Gaddes to take charge of the school, but he not finding it finished, was sent to All Saints', Calvert county, Md.

The earliest mention of an officiating master of the school is found in the records of St. Anne's Parish Church. They record, "Died, November 9th, 1713, Rev. Edward Butler, rector of St. Anne's, and master of the free school, Annapolis."

Few of the names of the rectors of the school have come down to us, but about 1756, and for nine years after that date, Mr. Isaac Daken is mentioned as master of the school. On the 17th of August, 1784, the Rev. Ralph Higginbotham was appointed master of King William's School, and when at a later date the school became incorporated with the college, we find him occupying the position of Professor of Languages in the newly-organized institution. This school is noted in the annals of the State as the nursery of some of her greatest men, amongst others the distinguished lawyer and statesman, William Pinkney.

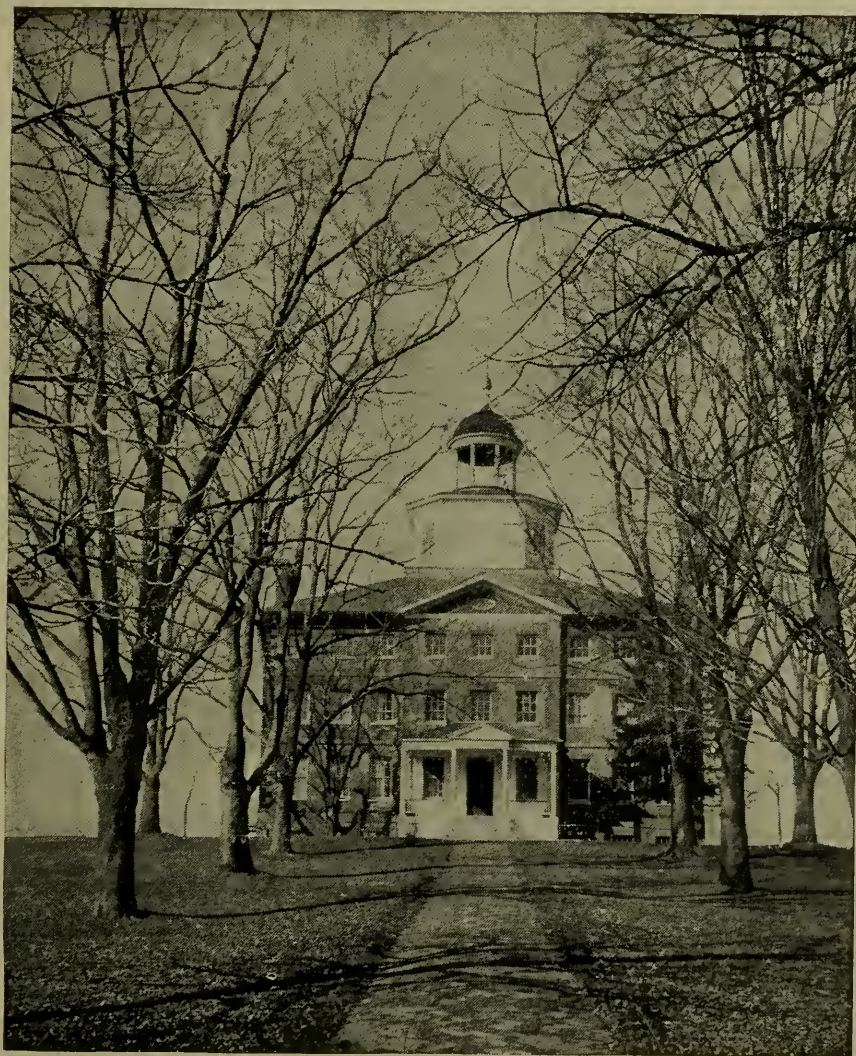
Information, however, regarding this seminary is but meager, although the act of 1750 indicates that the school was not without influential friends and supporters. In the meantime, in 1732, as appears by a paper now lying in the executive department at Annapolis, "proposals for founding a college at Annapolis" were read in the Upper House of Assembly and recommended to the consideration of the Lower House, but no legislative effect was given to these proposals.

This project was again revived in 1763. A committee of the General Assembly recommended that "the house in the city of Annapolis which was intended for the Governor of the province, be completely finished and used for the college proposed to be established," the money for the work to come out of the public treasury. The annual cost of the faculty, consisting of seven masters, with the five servants, was provided for. The measure, however, failed to pass the Upper House. Ten years later the intention of establishing a college in Annapolis was again manifested, as we learn from a letter written October 4th, 1773, by William Eddis, surveyor of customs, at Annapolis, to a friend in England.

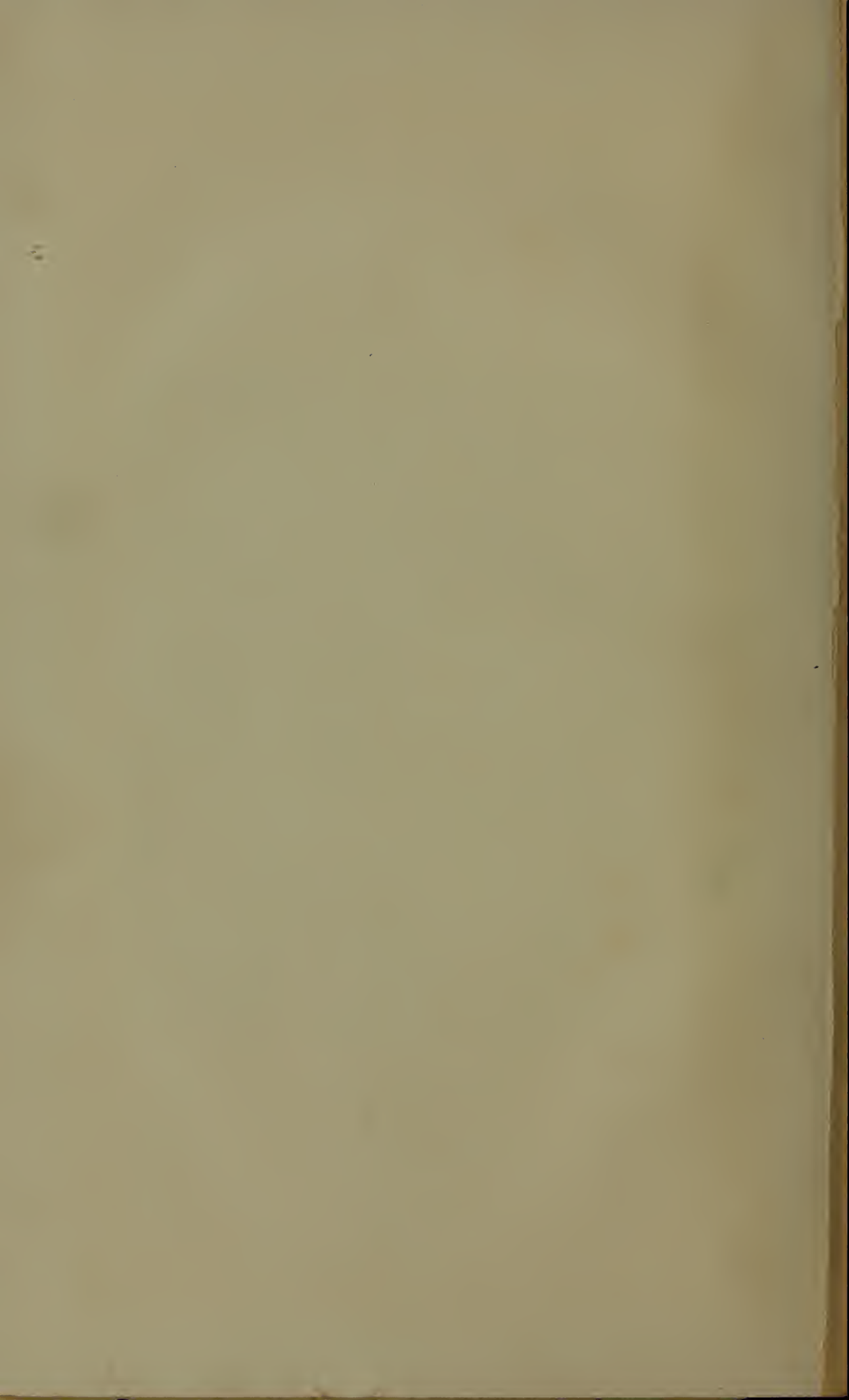
In this letter he states that "the Legislature has determined to found a college for the education of youth in every liberal and useful branch of science, which will preclude the necessity of crossing the Atlantic for the completion of a classical and polite education." A building on the banks of the Severn, originally intended for the Governor's mansion, but described in the letter as a "melancholy and mouldering monument," was designated as the proposed collegiate edifice. This building is now McDowell Hall, the central one of five constituting St. John's College.

The Revolution interfered with the carrying out of the plan, but in 1784 the charter of St. John's College was granted, two years after a like charter had been given for the establishment of Washington College at Chestertown, on the Eastern Shore.

It was intended by the terms of the charter that the two



McDOWELL HALL,
St. John's Collège, Annapolis, Md.



colleges thus founded should constitute one university under the name of the University of Maryland.

By act, 1785, the property and funds and students of King William's School were conveyed to St. John's College.

Among the chattels passed to the college were a number of "quaint and curious volumes" brought over by the Rev. Dr. Bray from England, and which still remain in the library of St. John's.

On November 11, 1789, the college was formally opened, and the dedication was performed with much solemnity, all the public bodies being in attendance, and forming a long procession from State House to the college hall.

Among those who were active in promoting the welfare of the college in its infancy are to be found John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of America; the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and other eminent divines of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches.

Tradition says that the name King William's School was changed to St. John's College to suit the ideas of the patrons of that period.

Among the students of that early period are to be found the names of George Washington Park Custis, a stepgrandson, and Fairfax and Lawrence Washington, nephews of George Washington; also, of Francis Scott Key, who entered St. John's, November 11th, 1789, and graduated in 1796.

On Friday morning, March 25th, 1791, President Washington, attended by the Governor of Maryland and a number of citizens, visited St. John's College, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising institution.

The following letter was written a little later as a proof of his friendly sentiments toward St. John's:

Annapolis, April 7th, 1791.

TO THE FACULTY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN:—The satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary is expressed with real pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are proffered with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (with whom I entreat you to class me), with the hope of an early, and at the same time, a mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments which your kind regard towards myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youths who are favored with your care.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Almost all the noted families of Maryland, and of other States, have in some way, and at some time, been connected with the college. In order to establish the college under the terms provided for in the charter, private subscriptions, amounting to \$10,000, were collected, and to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of the college, the Legislature enacted that the sum of £1750 (\$8750) current money be annually and forever hereafter given and granted as a donation by the public to the use of the college.

With this aid the college went forward under Dr. John McDowell, the first president, in its work of educating men, till January, 1806, when the Legislature, by majority of only six, withdrew the annuity, and the visitors and governors of the college were compelled to announce that the college must close.

Within the brief period of thirteen years, from 1793, when the first class was graduated, until 1806, the names of four Governors of Maryland, six United States Senators, five members of the House of Representatives, four Judges of the courts, one Attorney-General, one United States District Attorney, one Auditor of the United States Treasury, six State Senators, fifteen members of the House of Delegates, besides foreign consuls, officers of the army and navy, physicians and surgeons, distinguished lawyers (including one Chancellor of South Carolina), college professors, etc., are to be found among the names in the register of the alumni. In 1807 Rev. Dr. Bethel Judd was chosen principal, and the work, though grievously hampered by the action of the Legislature, was partially continued, and in January, 1812, \$1000

of the annuity was restored. A lottery granted in 1821 added \$20,000 to the funds, and enabled the college to extend its work. Rev. Dr. Henry Lyon Davis served as principal from 1820 to 1824, and the Rev. Dr. William Rafferty from 1824 to 1831. In 1831 Rev. Dr. Hector Humphreys was appointed principal, and by his persevering efforts and personal influence with the members of the Legislature a sum of \$2000 was added to the annuity, provided the Board of Visitors and Governors should agree to accept it "in full satisfaction of all legal or equitable claims they might have or be supposed to have against the State."

The Board consented, and the deed of release was executed and entered upon the records of the Court of Appeals. At the same time the Governor of the State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals were made *ex-officio* members of the Board, indelibly affixing to the college the character of a State institution. In 1833 the principal was authorized by the Visitors and Governors to collect a fund of \$30,000.

About \$11,000 was raised, and in June, 1835, the cornerstone of Humphreys Hall was laid with impressive ceremonies. Chancellor John Johnson, a distinguished alumnus, was the orator. From this time on there are lists of graduates for each year except 1843, '45, '48, '51 and '54, until 1855, when the college was reorganized, and in the same year Pinkney Hall was built. Two years afterward Dr. Humphreys was succeeded by Rev. Dr. C. K. Nelson. He guided the college successfully till 1861, when the college buildings were utilized as a military hospital by the United States Army until the close of the war.

The Board of Visitors in 1859, believing the Act of 1806 a violation of charter rights, and therefore void, with the consent of the Legislature had submitted these points to the Court of Appeals for decision:

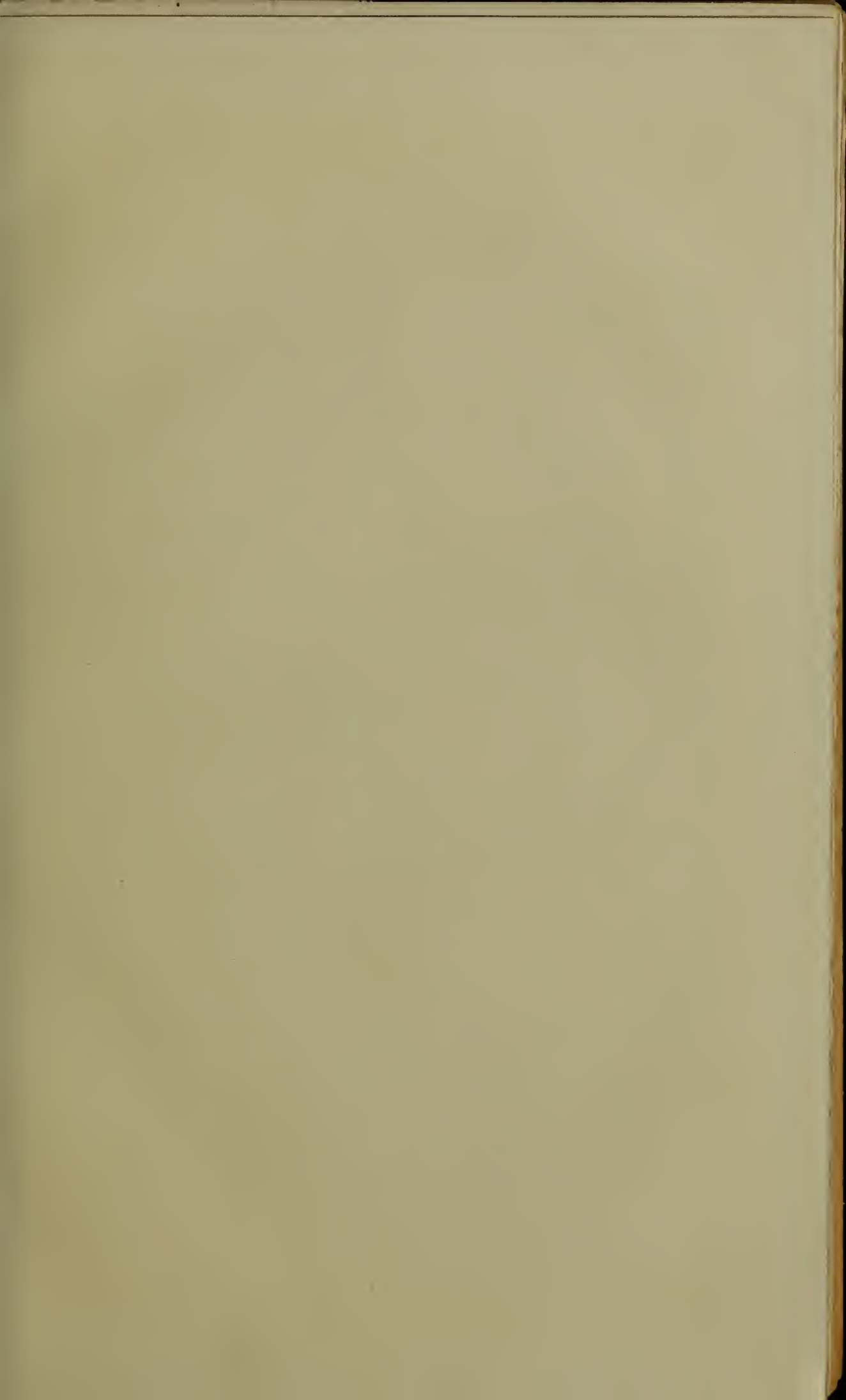
1. Whether the appropriation made in the charter constitutes a contract on the part of the State, which would not be legally repealed by the Act of 1805.

2. Whether this latter act is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States by impairing the obligation of charter.

3. Whether the charter constituted such a contract as if entered into between individual citizens would be legally binding upon them.

All these were unanimously decided in favor of the college. The Visitors and Governors then brought suit to recover the amount of their claim—over \$300,000, including interest—but the court held that the Board of Visitors could not avoid the release given in 1833, and the suit went against them. Reverdy Johnson and other eminent lawyers held that under the terms of the charter the board had gone beyond its powers in granting the release, and advised that the case be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1866, after the close of the Civil War, and while measures were in progress for obtaining a decree in favor of the college, the Legislature restored the arrearages of the annuity of \$3000, suspended from 1861 to 1866, and appropriated an additional sum of \$12,000 per annum for five years from the first of 1868. The Board of Visitors, believing that this appropriation would be a permanent one, and that it was given in due recognition of the claims of the college, accepted it in good faith, and relinquished the suit which they had been prepared to make.

The college buildings were put in thorough repair, and Dr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, late Commissioner of Education, was elected principal, and the college was reopened in September, 1866. On his resignation the following summer, Dr. James C. Welling, afterwards and now president of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., was chosen principal, and the college opened in the autumn with 115 students. Before the close of the next session the Board of Visitors and Governors, in recognition of the increased annuity, passed an ordinance establishing 150 State scholarships, each scholarship entitling the holder to exemption from the payment of room rent and tuition fees in any department of the college,





LIEUT. R. H. NOBLE, U. S. A., COMMANDANT, AND OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE CADET CORPS, 1892-93.

and the number of students in attendance increased to 225. Dr. Welling resigned at the close of the session 1869-70, and Dr. James M. Garnett, now professor at the University of Virginia, was appointed in his stead. Under his administration, in 1871, the first class since 1860 was graduated, and continuously thereafter classes have been duly graduated each year. The General Assembly of 1872 renewed the appropriations for six years, and that of 1878 for two years. The Legislature of 1880 having failed to make an appropriation, Dr. James M. Garnett, with other members of the faculty, tendered their resignations, which were accepted by the Board of Visitors.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Leavitt was invited to undertake the administrative duties of the college, and though, in 1882, the Legislature appropriated \$7500 for two years, the number of students in attendance continued steadily to dwindle. The Legislature of 1884 made no appropriation, but \$4000 was appropriated in 1886, and the interest on the college debt provided for in 1888. In the summer of 1884 Dr. Leavitt resigned, and went abroad for his health, and Prof. William H. Hopkins, subsequently appointed President of the Woman's College, Baltimore, Md., was installed as acting principal. He maintained control during the sessions of 1884-85 and 1885-86, but in spite of strenuous efforts on his part to ameliorate the condition of things, no appreciable progress was made. Under his direction and personal efforts the detail of an officer from the United States Army, and also of an engineer from the United States Navy, were obtained, in accordance with the provisions of certain acts of Congress, with the conditions of which St. John's was able to comply.

He resigned in the summer of 1886, to accept the position offered to him by the trustees of the Woman's College, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Thomas Fell was called to occupy the presidential chair. At the opening of the session, 1886-87, when he entered upon his duties, there were but sixty students in attendance, and the general condition of the grounds and buildings had become greatly deteriorated. He at once

set to work to renovate the study rooms and to promote the comfort of the students during their residence at college. The old wood stoves were removed, and in their place steam-heating apparatus was introduced. Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, and other conveniences, were placed in both Humphreys and Pinkney Halls. New life and vigor were also infused into the whole course of instruction, and, as a consequence, the number of students during next year amounted to 138, or more than double the number in attendance at the time of his appointment.

On the 26th of June, 1889, the college celebrated the 100th anniversary of its existence under the title of St. John's College. Many of the old students returned for the occasion, and friends who had not met for years exchanged the heartiest greeting. Owing to the large assemblage of visitors a tent was erected on the campus, in the shade of the famous old poplar tree, where the literary features of the programme were carried out.

At 10 o'clock, in imitation of the ceremony observed at the founding of the college in 1789, the Board of Visitors and Governors, the faculty, headed by Dr. Fell, wearing his academic gown and hood, and alumni, formed in procession at the State House, and, escorted by the battalion of college cadets in uniform, under command of Lieutenant Jamar, U. S. A., marched to the tent on the campus. On the platform, erected under the ancient poplar tree, among many others, were seated Governor Jackson, who was *ex-officio* president of the Board of Visitors, Rev. Drs. C. K. Nelson, John M. Leavitt and William H. Hopkins, former principals of the college; President Fell, Dr. Abram Claude, Maj. Sprigg Harwood, Capt. John Mullan, Messrs. Frank H. Stockett, Nicholas Brewer, J. Schaaff Stockett, Philemon H. Tuck, John S. Wirt, Dr. T. Barton Brune, and Dr. James D. Iglehart, Rev. Dr. Orlando Hutton, and Mr. Philip R. Voorhees. An historical sketch of the college was read by the latter gentleman, after which followed a centennial ode by Rev. J. M. Leavitt, D. D., and an address by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., of Boston, an alumnus of the college.



THE CORPS OF CADETS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 1892-93.



After the benediction had been pronounced by Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., the commemorative tree was planted on the college campus by Mrs. Jackson, wife of Governor Jackson. At the close of the ceremony an artillery salute of twelve guns was fired in honor of the event by the college corps.

Toward the close of 1891 the Board of Visitors authorized President Fell to initiate a movement for the formation of an endowment fund. In furtherance of this project an open letter was sent to each alumnus, inviting them to subscribe a sum of \$10,000, which has been responded to by them in a gratifying manner. Contributions have also been received from others interested in the welfare of this venerable institution, so that a fair beginning has been made toward placing it upon a sounder financial basis than it has hitherto enjoyed.

President Fell, in his last report submitted to the Board of Visitors, says that the number of students on the roll for the present session, 1892-93, amounts to 174, and that in all the literary departments of the college able and progressive work is being accomplished.

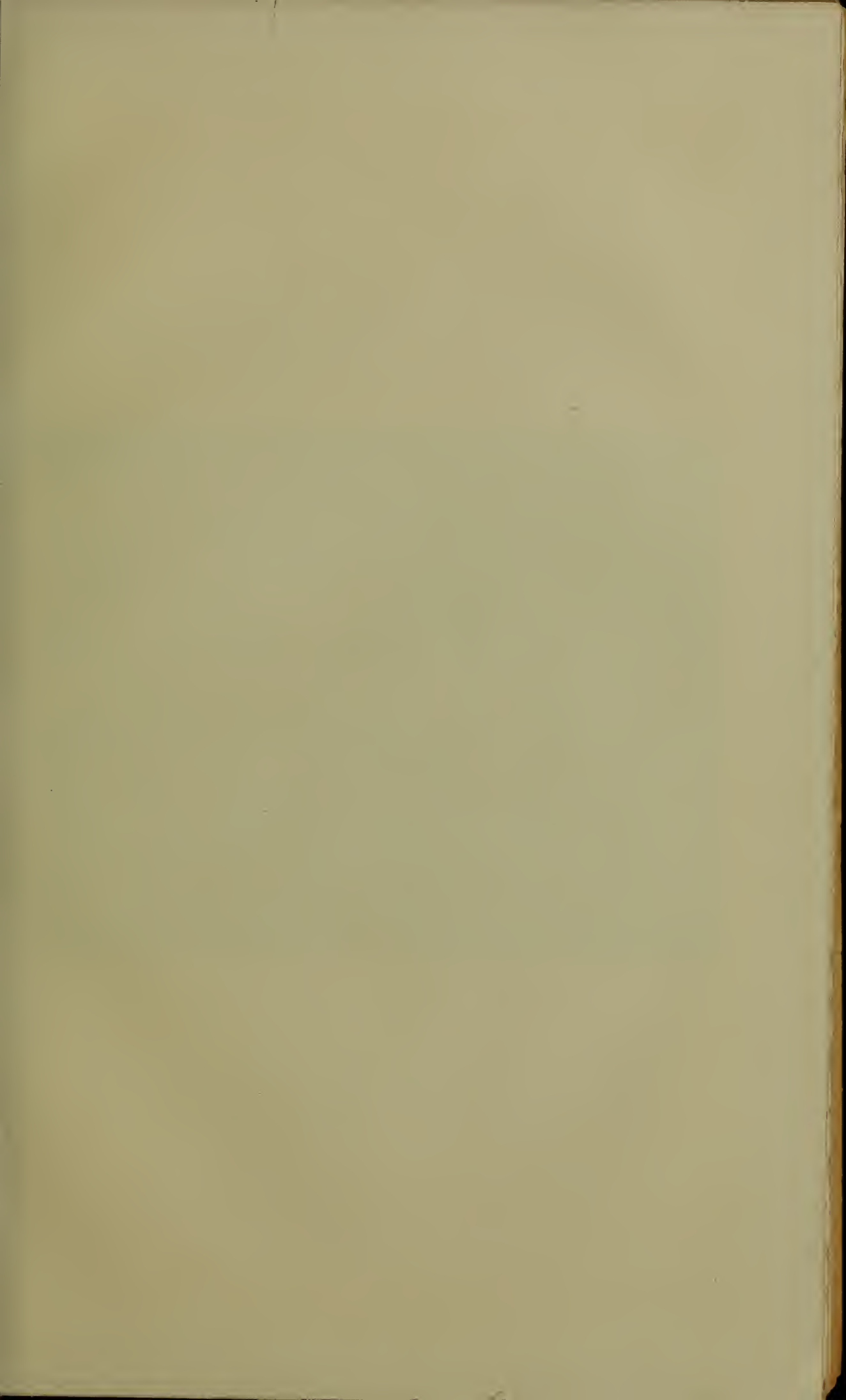
A more prosperous era appears, therefore, to have dawned upon this the third oldest college of the United States, and that in spite of the numberless vicissitudes which have marked its career it can claim to be ranked among the leading educational institutions of the land.

PHILIP R. VOORHEES.



SOCIAL, LITERARY, AND ATHLETIC
FEATURES OF
STUDENT LIFE AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE







OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE CADET CORPS, 1891-92.

SOCIAL, LITERARY AND ATHLETIC FEATURES OF STUDENT LIFE AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

BY OSBORNE I. YELLOTT, '91.

The social and athletic features of St. John's that struck me most forcibly after my matriculation at that venerable institution were combined in a certain intangible organization known as "The Grand Order of Heptasophs." My first literary venture followed my introduction to the Order at the earliest practical hour the following morning, and consisted of a plaintive note to the nearest druggist for two bars of sapolio or other good scouring soap, a plentiful supply of vaseline, liniments, and any other articles of a similar nature that might be expected to prove effective in removing French blacking and bruises of various sizes from the major portion of my anatomy.

The Grand Order of Heptasophs, I learned, was of exceedingly ancient origin, and, like all things ancient, deserving of respect. We, the initiated, lugubriously kissed the rod that chastened, and thenceforth became devoted followers and respecters of the Order, in the measure corresponding with our sufferings. Nevertheless, with all my old respect for the now defunct institution, I could not help sighing with relief out of sympathy for unmatriculated generations as I saw the Order dissolve into tradition at the repeated blows dealt it by the Faculty and humanity in general. With the apparent decadence in class feeling the college world over, hazing does not seem to be so much of a necessity in college life as it once was; and although the present day freshman may be a little less humble than the model freshman of old, his small departures from the beaten path of humility are not the same slight to sophomorical dignity as they were when the fresh-

man bore the magnitudinal relation of mouse to the sophomore lion—from the lion's point of view.

My class, '91, occupied a neutral position between two epochs in the history of the college. With the class of '90 went out the old traditions, the old men, and the old spirit, memories and relics of the times when seniors lorded it over the lower classmen, and received the homage due them by reason of their age, birth, and previous condition of servitude. Even now I recall with what horror I hearkened on the night of my arrival at college to the terrible tales of "Buck" and "Mike," of the bloody doings of years gone by, when hazing, fighting and incendiarism seemed to be the chief aims of a college student's life. I confess that I wondered at the marvelous transition that must have come over the lives of men among whose names I recognized some of the leading jurists, ministers, and conservators of the peace, welfare and dignity of our State.

The class of '92 ushered in the new era of modern educational methods, lectures, elective studies, advanced classes in certain branches, and other reforms instituted by Dr. Fell and the faculty within the last few years. The spirit of the new era, if less one of lawlessness and unconcentrated college enthusiasm, and withal not so filled with material for subsequent pleasant reminiscences, seems, nevertheless, more conducive to the real ends of college life.

In these days, so much have customs altered, the freshman is frequently met at the railway station by some kind-hearted fellow, detailed for the purpose by the Y. M. C. A., and is quickly made at ease by introducing him to men of the steady set, who make it their business to see that he is pleasantly installed in his rooms and otherwise made to feel at home. He then enters upon his college life provided with friends and associates who will enable him to form the basis of a successful career.

Student life at St. John's could not have been much different from that at any other college that has been in existence for any length of time. We had our secret societies, our de-

bating clubs, our athletic clubs, our dance committees, our editorial boards, in all of which the student, ambitious to stand well in the eyes of his fellow-students, could test their real opinion of him by becoming a candidate for an office or place on a committee.

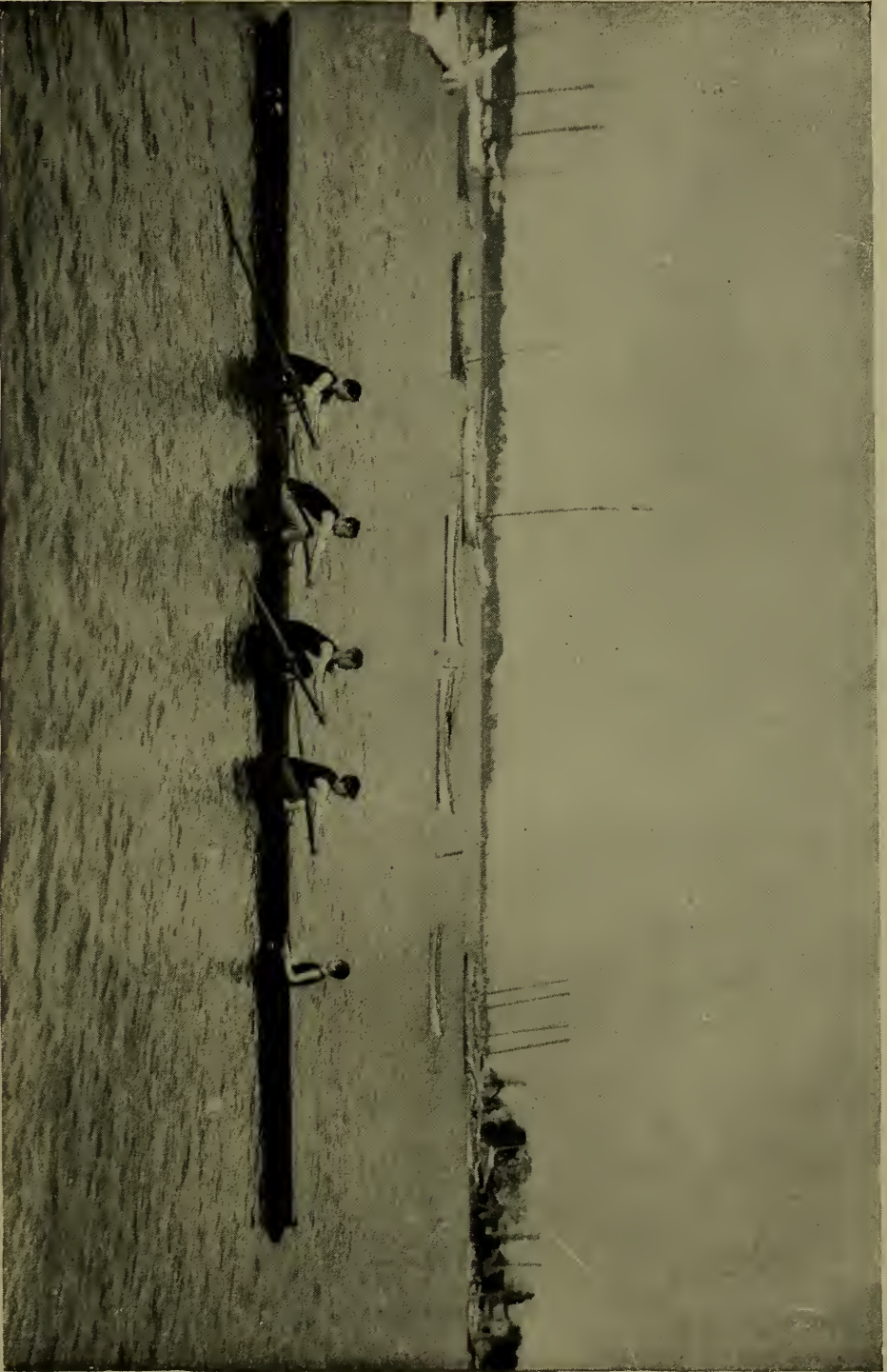
The two secret societies were founded nearly thirty years ago, and number in their joint membership all the desirable men in the college. The elder is the Philokalian; the younger, the Philomathean. None of the Greek letter Fraternities are represented at St. John's. Just exactly why, it would be hard to determine. The most probable reason is that a few years after the foundation of the College, the State of Maryland withdrew a large portion of its promised support, and up to within a few years ago the institution has had a hard struggle for existence. Under such a state of affairs, the students were never found who would undertake the expense of organizing a chapter of one of the larger fraternities. Under its present able management, the college is rapidly forging ahead in public confidence, and despite the fact that the State is still not very generous in her appropriations, St. John's is rapidly building for itself a solid foundation, so that its future growth and prosperity bid fair to soon be beyond question.

St. John's offers unusual facilities to students desirous of perfecting themselves in the various athletic sports. A large campus in front of the college buildings is admirably adapted to use for tennis, which is therefore a popular game with the students. This space is literally covered with nets in the afternoons and all day Saturday. Added spice and zest is given to the game by the presence of favorite members of the other sex recruited from the ranks of Annapolis society. Annual tournaments are held, and there is the usual interest taken in practising for these events. In the rear of the buildings a number of dirt courts have been made, and here the professors and those of the students who have become more proficient in the game, play from dinner until dusk.

College Creek, fifty yards in the rear of the enclosed foot-

ball and baseball ground, offers a length and breadth sufficient to induce the most expert swimmer to partake of its cooling comfort. As soon as the sun has nearly completed its day's work, the creek becomes alive with the students, and any amount of ducking consistent with immunity from capital punishment is in order. A few hundred yards from the bathing shore the creek runs into the Severn, one of the most picturesque rivers on the coast. Here the boating crews contend for the supremacy. This year a strong team is practising in the new four-oared shell, with good prospects of coming out well in local contests.

A little farther up the river there are quiet nooks for picnic parties, and innumerable coves furnish irresistible attractions for a mild flirtation, when the man at the helm is no man at all. One-day excursion resorts are found still farther up the river, connected by rail with Baltimore and Washington, and very enjoyable launch parties are made up of college students and townspeople to these points and back. Nothing can be imagined more absolutely satisfying to a man's inner craving for the beautiful and sentimental than an hour's run home from one of these outings on a moonlight night, with the proper accessory in the way of humanity. Never is the Severn lovelier, or the gentle swish of the water at the bow more likely to lead the college man to believe that all life, with the partner at his side, would be the same harmonious drifting, their love as unending and softly bright as the quiet river stretching miles upward toward the west, until lost to view in the deepening shadows cast by the surrounding hills. He hesitates to speak lest he break the happy silence, and is saved. A moment later the launch bumps against the wharf, all ashore is sounded, and after seeing his shipmate home, he reaches college to find that he is too late for inspection, and must take three demerits, or waste half an hour's sleep inventing some excuse for his absence. After half an hour's thought, of which the demerits get the last minute or so, he gets up, turns on the electric light, takes a picture from his dressing-case, and for another half-hour studies it carefully,



THE COLLEGE BOAT CREW.



presumably meditating whether the president of the college would accept that as a good excuse.

In the other direction the Severn broadens rapidly for two miles, until it runs into the Chesapeake. This direction is more favorable for sailing parties, and nearly every afternoon Captain Burtgis, his cat-boats and sloops, are called into requisition by the students and their friends in the town.

In the winter the same waters furnish a wide and smooth expanse for skating, and this sport is not one of the least of the many enjoyed by students of St. John's. Every winter the creek is frozen over, and in many winters the Severn and the bay are also frozen, and furnish good skating for the more ambitious.

Like every other college in the country, St. John's has its baseball team. In late years the team has not met with its former success, and the game is not, therefore, as popular as it once was. By the energy of the students during the last few years, a large portion of the rear campus has been enclosed by a high fence, and the guarantees to other teams, and expenses of the college team, are largely defrayed from the receipts from exhibition games played on these grounds.

But football is the game dearest to the hearts of St. John's students, and it is the game around which most of the athletic traditions of the college hang. Schoff, the late captain of the University of Pennsylvania team, captained St. John's team of '89-'90, and led it on to the unquestioned championship of the South. For once the team, made up from the smaller number of college students, walked away with the Naval Cadets. The feat that had been unsuccessfully tried for years had at last been accomplished, and loud was the rejoicing thereat. The college ordnance was brought out of its mouldering shed, and the dust and rust shaken from it by successive firings until long into the night. Bonfires were built and fired, and their lurid glare lit up as motley a crowd as was ever seen. Men who had tired themselves out with the shouting, tooting of horns, and marching, had gone to bed, repented of it, and come out again with overcoats over

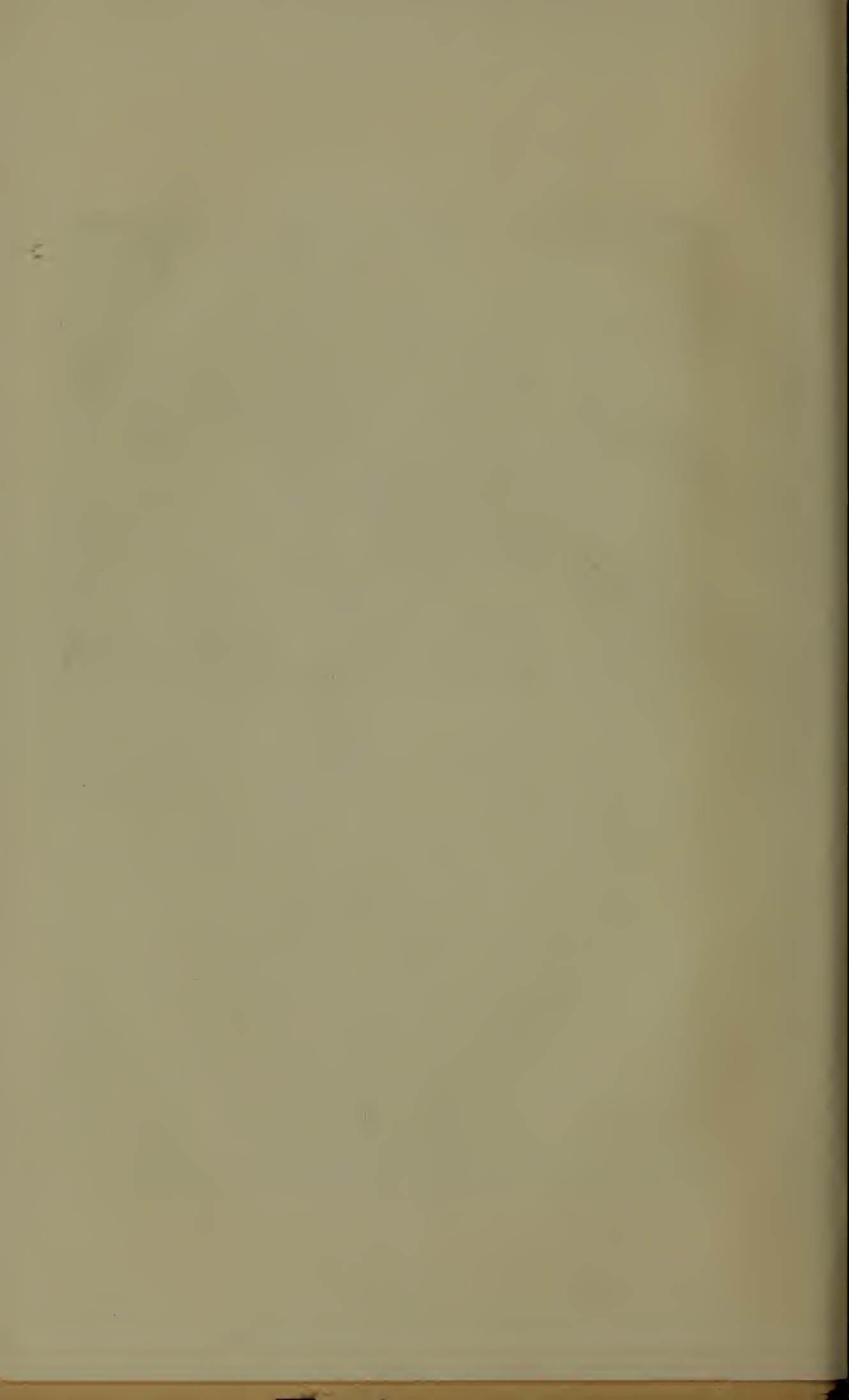
nothing, or, at most, but little, to join in the rejoicing once more. Men who had never drank before, now pledged each other's health in schooners or buckets, as they came handier. For days, and even weeks, the martial step of the students must have gladdened the heart of the military instructor. But the next year, sad to relate, the cadets practised up their hardest, and turned the tables on us, and, still more sad, have been doing the same thing each year since. But the college men still talk of some of Schoff's or Trenchard's rushes of that memorable year, or how Herby or Plute forced the cadets' center and made a touch-down. The step now is not quite so martial as it once was, but the material is there, and the boys still have hopes of gaining their old-time ascendancy over the cadets. A new gymnasium has been built in the last few years, and the prospective football players exercise assiduously to keep their muscles in condition for the contests of the next fall.

In a social way St. John's possesses unusual advantages. Situated on the very edge, if not within, the city of Annapolis, whose older families are among the first in the State, the students are able to derive much benefit from its social advantages, and at the same time add considerable life to the entertainments, and give others in return. The president of the college, Dr. Fell, and his wife, who is beloved by the students and townspeople alike, give an annual reception to which all their acquaintances and the students are invited. Throughout the year the students give a series of germans, and the Annapolitans more than reciprocate by occasional dances in the town halls, and by teas, card parties and receptions at their own homes. The Governor of the State comes to Annapolis for several months every other winter, and many of the students are invited to the dances and receptions given in the executive mansion. Every other winter, while the Legislature is in session, the city is especially gay in a social way, and numbers of Baltimore and Washington belles come down to the various dances given in the town, at the Naval Academy and at the college.



FOOT BALL TEAM, 1893-94.

R. Snyder.	W. G. Coppage.	G. Burlingame.	H. L. Cooper (Manager).	A. Kennedy.	G. A. Madden.
Lloyd Dorsey.	R. Ridgley.	G. N. Joyce.	C. B. Jones.	I. A. Fechtig.	K. Kuhl.
H. Dern.			T. E. Latimer.	E. B. Iglehart (Cap.).	B. Proctor.
					W. D. Smith.



The most pleasant months of the entire year to the student socially inclined are the months of May and June. During the former month and the first week of the latter the Naval Cadets have their commencement exercises. Swarms of beautiful women from all over the country come down to Annapolis to be present at these exercises. Many who have come down to the dances given every Saturday night at the Academy, and have made friends and acquaintances among the cadets, now come to see them at their best before they leave on their summer cruise or vacation for the summer. Discipline at the college is somewhat relaxed during this period, and the students have little difficulty in finding time to get down to the Academy to see the more interesting of the drills. At night an informal hop in the boathouse or a promenade concert is in order, and the girls who would refuse to go into a ballroom without a chaperone now stroll the dimly-lighted Academy grounds with a cadet or student, whose sole object seems to be alone in crowds. So far is this desire carried, that in the morning a tell-tale ladder may disclose a forgotten fan or glove on some otherwise inaccessible spot like the top of the observatory. Then comes the famous June ball, to which thousands of invitations are sent out, and over a thousand responded to in person.

The Academy exercises over, many of the fair ones who have come down to see the cadets find they have made friends among the college students, and now stay to the final exercises at the college. These consist of the usual graduation exercises and class-day proceedings, at the latter of which all the follies and indiscretions committed by a man from his entrance to the close of his college career are shown up by the class historian to make him laughed at by the people who would otherwise have respected him as a sensible man. The societies give annual entertainments during commencement week, and dances are given every night.

Thus the college year ends up in a round of festivities. The hard work, the long hours of study, the struggles for supremacy in class, the petty jealousies between leaders, the

little misunderstandings between professors and students—all are forgotten in the pleasure of being a participant in the universal holiday, and the pain of knowing that it is for the last time. The college may be small, but the friendships are the more general and the warmer, the feeling of brotherhood the more intense; it may be poor, but we have the more reason to be grateful for the advantages we have derived from it; it may not have all the modern facilities that other colleges have, but we have been accustomed to none other, and have learned to love those we had.

The final exercises over, the student packs his books and baggage, and goes around to bid adieu to his friends in the town. The last and saddest adieus of all are yet to be made,—those to his classmates and fellow-graduates. A tear may be excused now, as men who have gone through four of the most impressionable years of their lives,—years when, if ever, characters are made, and the warmest attachments generated, meet to say farewell, in many cases for all time to come. Other friends may be made, but none who have grown to pardon your failings as you were contracting them, none who will so thoroughly know at one time all the good and bad that is in you, and still find something to make them your friends.

As you look back for the last time, you come to realize how much you have really grown to love the college. You feel an unbounded gratitude towards the old buildings which have stood there for more than a century, and are no whit the greater or the less for all they have done for you, and the hundreds of graduates they have sent out like you, more or less fitted for their struggle against the world for their daily bread. You look at the railroad men, the workmen in the car with you, the busy-looking lawyer going back to Baltimore from the Court of Appeals, as your new brothers, your co-workers; but how different from your brothers you have just left; how little is there in common between you and these. A feeling of home-sickness and loneliness comes into your heart as you feel that you have left for good your real

home, and are now out in the world to make not a home, but a place among men for whose opinions you must cultivate a regard, and whose friendship can never be half so disinterested or whole-souled as that of your bitterest class rival at college.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
PRESIDENTS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
1790-1894



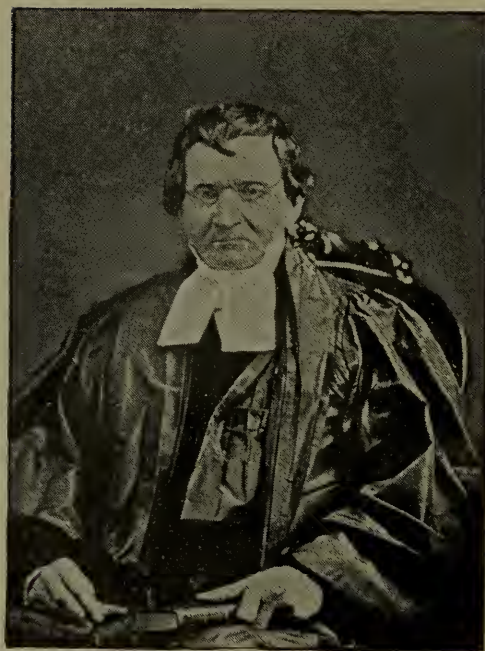


John M. Dowell.

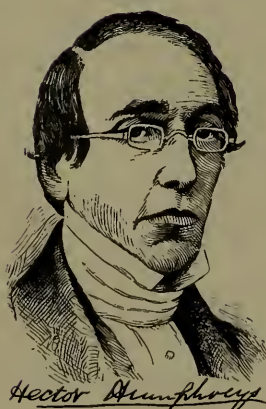
1790-1806.

Presidents
of
St. John's College

Before
the
Civil War.

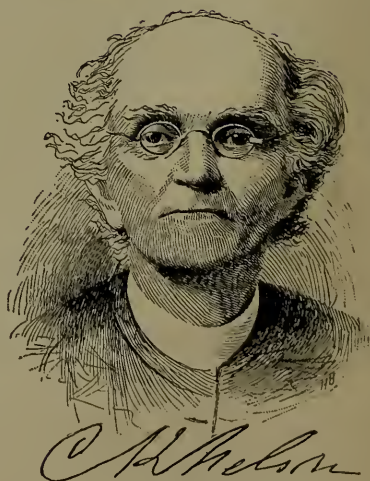


REV. BETHEL JUDD, D. D., 1807-1812.



Hector Humphreys

1831-1857.



C. K. Nelson

1857-1861.

JOHN McDOWELL, LL. D. (1790).

John McDowell, first president of St. John's College, was born at Monaghan, Pa., in 1771. He received the degree of A. B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, was at once appointed professor of mathematics at St. John's College, and the following year made principal of the institution. The Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, a native of Ireland, and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was vice-president. Mr. Higginbotham had been head master of King William's School when it was incorporated with St. John's, and in addition to performing the duties of vice-president of the new institution, also filled the chair of ancient languages. In 1806 Dr. McDowell accepted the professorship of natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and retired from the rectorship of St. John's. In 1807 he received the degree of LL. D. from the university, and the same year was appointed provost. In 1810, on account of ill-health, Dr. McDowell resigned both his offices. In 1818 he was awarded the degree of D. D. by Union College. He died in 1820.

REV. BETHEL JUDD, D. D. (1807).

Bethel Judd, second president of St. John's College, was born at Watertown, Conn., about 1776. He was graduated from Yale College in 1797. After completing his theological studies, he was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Moore in 1798, and was appointed rector of St. James' Church, New London, Conn., with which he was connected for a period of fifteen years. He subsequently went to North Carolina to promote the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South, and established a successful missionary station at St. Augustine, Fla. In 1807,

Dr. Judd was elected president of St. John's College. Private subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 were collected; and to provide a permanent fund for "the further encouragement and establishment of the said college," the legislature enacted that "the sum of £1750 current money be annually and forever thereafter given and granted as a donation by the public to the use of the said college." The college naturally flourished, and yearly sent forth as her alumni, young men who were subsequently distinguished in the history of Maryland and Virginia. In January, 1806, the legislature, by a majority of only eight votes, withdrew the college's annuity, in consequence of which the visitors and governors were compelled to announce its temporary suspension. During Dr. Judd's rectorship his annuity was not paid, but the college prospered under his skillful management. He was rector of St. Anne's Church from September 1st, 1807 to October 23d, 1811. He retired from the presidency of St. John's in 1812, and went to North Carolina, thence to Connecticut. In 1828 he removed to Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1848 was sent as missionary to Augustine, Fla. In 1850 he was living in Rochester, N. Y.

REV. HENRY LYON DAVIS, D. D. (1820).

Henry Lyon Davis, third president of St. John's College, was born about 1775, near Elkton, Md. He matriculated at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated when he was but eighteen years old, and subsequently became professor of Latin and Greek in that institution. In 1790 he was appointed vice-principal and teacher of mathematics at Charlotte Hall Academy, St. Mary's Co., Md. He retained his position until November, 1802, having meanwhile been ordained a deacon in the P. E. Church by Bishop Claggett, who appointed him rector of All Faith Parish, St. Mary's Co. He afterwards had charge of King and Queen's Parish for a time, and in 1802 was appointed rector of Trinity Parish, Charles Co., and in 1804 of St. Stephen's, in Cecil Co., where he remained until 1815, when he was called to take charge of

St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, Md. For the following eleven years he was placed on the standing committee of the Western Shore, having previously filled a like position on the Eastern Shore. On February 19, 1816, Mr. Davis was elected vice-president of St. John's College, Annapolis, and in 1818 was appointed to the chair of mathematics, and June 20, 1820, elected president of the institution. On October 13th, 1821, he resigned the office of president, and severed his connection with St. John's College. During the remainder of the time that he resided at Annapolis, in connection with the duties of his pastorate, he taught a class of private pupils. On June 8, 1826, he retired from the rectorship of St. Ann's Church, and removed to Delaware, where he became president of the college at Wilmington. He subsequently held pastorates at Elkton and Georgetown, Md. He was a member of the standing committee of the P. E. Church, Diocese of Maryland, for twenty-two successive years, and was for eleven years its president, and for eight years was secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, and in 1803 was delegate to the General Convention and preached the Convention sermon. Dr. Davis was a man of much learning, of vigorous intellect and commanding personal presence. He was married in 1819 to Jane Winter, of Fredericktown, Md. She was a lineal descendant of the Wynters or Wyntours of Charles Co., Md., who settled in the province with the earliest emigrants. Dr. H. Lyon Davis was awarded the honorary degree of D. D. from Dickinson College in 1820. He died at Georgetown, Md., in 1837.

REV. WILLIAM RAFFERTY, D. D. (1824).

William Rafferty, fourth president of St. John's College, was born in Ireland. But little is known of his early history. In 1819 he was elected professor of ancient languages at St. John's College, and in 1820 vice-president, holding that office until 1824, when he succeeded Dr. H. Lyon Davis as president. He retained the presidency until 1831. Dr. Rafferty was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, D. D. (1831).

Hector Humphreys, fifth president of St. John's College, was born at Canton, Conn., June 8, 1797. He began his Latin studies with James Hotchkiss, teacher of the high school in his native village in 1811, and completed his preparatory work at Westfield Academy, Mass., and was graduated from Yale College, with the first honors of his class, in 1818. After taking his degree he decided to become a lawyer, and, with this object in view, he accepted an appointment to teach the Hopkins Academy in New Haven. He retained this charge two years, devoting part of his time to the study of law. Subsequently being admitted to the bar, he opened an office in New Haven, and at the end of one year thereafter he was appointed Judge Advocate for the State by Gov. Wolcott. Circumstances induced him to abandon the profession which he had entered so auspiciously and to become a candidate for the ministry. He pursued his theological studies, and in 1824 was admitted to the order of deacon in Trinity Church, New Haven, by Bishop Brownell. He was at once appointed tutor at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and the following year was made professor of ancient languages. During his connection with Washington College he officiated as rector of St. Luke's Church, Glastonbury, a town near Hartford. In 1831 he was called to the presidency of St. John's College, Annapolis, and from that time until his death his name and fame were identified with the history and progress of St. John's. By his persevering efforts and personal influence with the members of the legislature, that body, in response to a memorial of the visitors and governors, added \$2000 to the annuity, provided the visitors and governors should agree to accept the same "in full satisfaction of all legal or equitable claims they might have or be supposed to have against the State." The college was glad to have even this small amount, that it might not be obliged to suspend. The board consented, and the deed of release was executed and entered upon the records of the Court of Appeals. At the same time the Gov-

ernor of the State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Delegates and Judges of the Court of Appeals were made ex-officio members of the board, thus irrevocably giving the college the character of a State institution. In 1833 a committee of the legislature was appointed to visit the college, and the same year Dr. Humphreys received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College. The visitors and governors, encouraged by these marks of legislative approval, authorized the president to collect subscriptions for the erection of additional buildings for the library and philosophical apparatus, and appointed a committee to co-operate with him in carrying this resolution into effect. In a short time \$11,000 were secured, and in June, 1835, the corner-stone of Humphreys Hall was laid. In 1840 a committee of the Maryland Convention nominated Dr. Humphreys for Bishop, but he declined the nomination. He was married March 15, 1820, to Marie, the daughter of Stephen and Clarisse Quintard, of Norwalk, Conn. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. In 1855, St. John's College was reorganized, and the same year Pinkney Hall was erected. Dr. Humphreys, while president of St. John's, delivered in the annual course about 108 lectures, besides attending to the recitations of each day. Notwithstanding his various official duties, he was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and was ever ready to help his clerical brethren. He died at St. John's College, Annapolis, June 25, 1857.

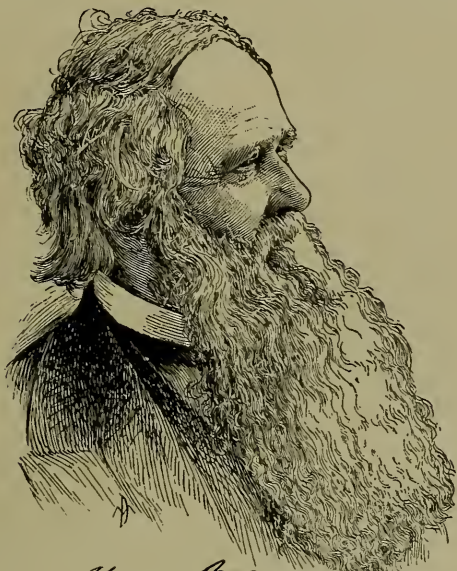
REV. CLELAND K. NELSON, D.D. (1857-61).

Cleland Kinloch Nelson, sixth president of St. John's College, was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1814, of an old and distinguished family. His grandfather, Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, was one of the early Governors of Virginia. His father, Thomas Hugh Nelson, was one of the Speakers of the Virginia House of Delegates, a presidential elector in 1809, representative to Congress from 1811 to 1823, and after the expiration of his last term, Minister to Spain under President Monroe. The subject of this sketch received his

early education in Virginia, subsequently entered Dickinson College, Pa., from which he was graduated, and went to the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria for his theological studies, and was ordained there by Bishop Meade in 1838. His first parish was in Albemarle Co., Va., but he resigned this charge to become rector of a church at Marlboro', Md. He was next appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., and held this pastorate until he was called to the presidency of St. John's College in 1857. He successfully administered the duties of this office until 1861, when the college was broken up on account of the Civil War. Dr. Nelson thereupon took charge of the parish of All Hallows, on South River, in Anne Arundel Co., Md. In 1866 the legislature restored to St. John's College the arrearages of the annuity of \$3000 suspended from 1861 to 1866, and appropriated an additional sum of \$12,000 for five years, to date from June 1, 1868. The college buildings which had been used as a hospital during the Civil War, were put in thorough repair, and when St. John's was reorganized, in 1867, Dr. Nelson was again appointed president. After a short period of active service he rested for a time, and then took charge of the Rockville Academy, Md., a position which he subsequently resigned on account of ill health. He was an able Latin and Greek scholar, and well known outside of Maryland and Virginia through his contributions to the Church periodicals. He died at Belvoir, Sherwood Station, Md., Oct. 30, 1890.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D. (1866).

Henry Barnard, seventh president of St. John's College, was born in Hartford, Ct., Jan. 24, 1811. His family had resided at Hartford from the first settlement of the colony. Henry was prepared for college at Monson, Mass., and at the Hopkins Grammar School in Hartford, and was graduated from Yale College with distinction in 1830. He subsequently studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, but before commencing the practice of his profession he went to



Henry Barnard

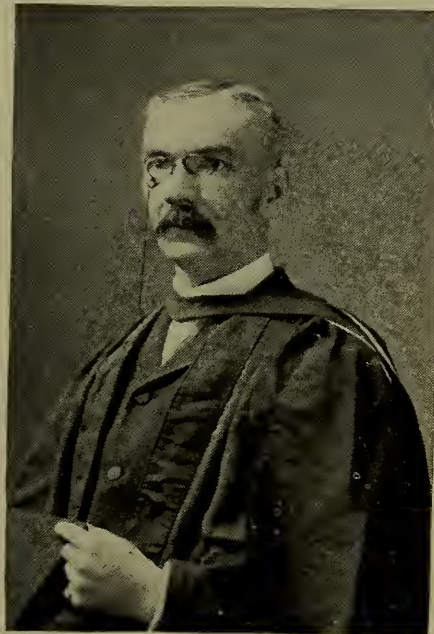
1866-1867.



James C. Wells

1867-1870.

Presidents
of
St. John's College



THOMAS FELL, 1886-

Since
the
Civil War.



James M. Garnett

1870-1880.



J. M. Leavitt

1880-1884.



Europe for travel and study. From 1837-40 he was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and during his term of service in this body advocated reforms in insane asylums, prisons, and the common schools. "He originated and secured the passage by the Legislative Assembly of the resolution requiring the Comptroller to obtain from school visitors official returns respecting public schools, in the several school societies," and in 1838 of an "act to provide for the better supervision of common schools"; school houses of better construction, a normal academy, high schools, etc., were established by his efforts. Dr. Barnard was also active in having these reforms introduced into other States. From 1838 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1842 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1850-54 superintendent of the Connecticut State schools, and from 1857-59 president of the State University of Wisconsin. In 1865 he was appointed president of St. John's College. He reorganized several of its departments, and took active measures to restore its prestige. He resigned the presidency in 1867, and was appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education, holding that office until 1870. In that position he did effective work, both in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In the latter place, where for a period of 200 years no taxation for school purposes had been allowed, he entirely changed public opinion, and a system of education was adopted as complete as that in vogue in many of the New England States. During his stay in Rhode Island he issued the Rhode Island "School Journal," and while serving as secretary of the Connecticut School Board he founded the Connecticut "Common School Journal." As early as 1855 he commenced the publication of the "American Journal of Education." He has brought out a number of works on educational subjects, and in 1886 published a collected edition of his works, entitled "The American Library of Schools and Education." It comprised fifty-two volumes and over 800 original treatises, each one of which is also published separately. Dr. Barnard received the degree of LL. D. from Yale and Union in 1851, and in 1852 from Harvard. He

has, during latter years, devoted himself to the revision of his works, and has recently received a proposition for the purchase of the plates of the "American Journal of Education," whereby the dissemination of his writings may be greatly facilitated.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D. (1867).

James Clark Welling, eighth president of St. John's College, was born in Trenton, N. J., July 14th, 1825. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1844, and subsequently studied law, but abandoned his profession to accept the associate principalship of the New York Collegiate School in 1848, a position which he held until 1850, when he was appointed literary editor of the "Nation's Intelligencer." In 1865 he withdrew from journalism and traveled for a year in Europe. His editorship of the "Intelligencer" had covered the critical period of the Civil War, and the Union found in him a warm supporter. He was a firm adherent of the old line whigs, and in 1860 he voted the Bell-Everett ticket. His views coincided with those of President Lincoln on the subject of emancipation. He believed in indemnifying loyal holders of slaves, and advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and throughout the Union by constitutional amendment, but he questioned the validity of the emancipation proclamation. Dr. Welling strongly opposed the trial of citizens in loyal States by a military commission, and had the satisfaction of seeing his views upheld when the Supreme Court condemned this practice as illegal. He wrote elaborate articles for the "Intelligencer" on the discussions of the day, which involved questions of international or constitutional law. These articles exerted a powerful influence on public opinion. Many of them were republished and are yet quoted in books of jurisprudence and history. Dr. Welling's judicial mind, accurate scholarship and ease in writing particularly fitted him to wield a powerful and influential pen during the critical period of the Civil War. After his return from Europe, he accepted a position as clerk

in the U. S. Court of Claims, which he held until he was appointed president of St. John's College. In 1867 a great impetus was given to the college when Dr. Welling succeeded to the presidential chair. The number of students was augmented from 90 to 250, the standard of studies raised, and when he resigned he left matters in a most flourishing condition. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and in 1870 retired from the presidency of St. John's to accept the professorship of belles-lettres at Princeton. He held this position for one year, at the expiration of which he was elected president of Columbia College (now university), and still holds that position. Under his presidency the college has been enlarged, a new building has been erected in the center of Washington city, and Congress has granted a new charter. Dr. Welling has laid the foundation of a free endowment, added new professional schools, and in a number of ways contributed to the advancement and prosperity of the institution. He is president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery, and is connected with a number of literary and scientific societies. In 1887 he went abroad in the interest of the Corcoran Gallery, visiting the principal artists in Europe. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and was subsequently elected chairman of its executive committee, and in 1884 he was made president of the Philosophical Society of Washington. He is also a member of the Anthropological Society of that city, and has contributed valuable papers to the published proceedings of both bodies. He has written considerably for the leading periodicals of the day, and is president of the Copyright League of the District of Columbia.

JAMES M. GARNETT, M. A., LL. D. (1870).

James Mercer Garnett, ninth president of St. John's College, was born at Aldie, Loudon Co., Va., April 24, 1840. His mother was a daughter of Francisco Morens, of Pensacola, Fla., consul for Spain at that city, and his father,

Theodore S. Garnett, was the son of James Mercer Garnett, of Elmwood, Essex Co., Va., a congressman and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1829. His great-grandfather, James Mercer Garnett, was Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and a member of the State Convention of 1776. The subject of this sketch passed his early days in Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and at the age of thirteen entered the Episcopal High School of Virginia, where he remained four years, being graduated with the first honors. In 1857 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1859, returning in 1860 for a post-graduate course. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined one of the two military companies formed among the students, and in July, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, attached to the brigade of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Garnett took part in the first battle of Manassas, and served with distinction until the close of the war, surrendering with the division commanded by Maj.-Gen. R. Rodes, at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. In September of that year he began teaching at Charlottesville, Va. In 1867 he was appointed professor of Greek in the State University, near Alexandria, La., resigning the position to become instructor in ancient languages and mathematics in the Episcopal High School of Virginia. In 1869 he went to Germany, having in view the study of the manners and customs of that country, and upon his return in 1870 was appointed president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1871 he married Kate H., a daughter of Maj. Burr S. Noland, of Middlebury, Md. Dr. Garnett resigned the presidency of St. Johns in 1880, to become the principal of a university school at Ellicott City, Md. He filled this position for two years, and has since occupied the chair of English language and literature at the University of Virginia. He has contributed occasional articles to the "Educational Journal" of Virginia, and to the Maryland "School Journal," and is the author of several papers, books and translations. In 1885

he read a paper on the elective system of the University of Virginia before the International Congress of Educators held at New Orleans. This article was reprinted by the U. S. Bureau of Education and also published in the *And-over "Review,"* in April, 1886.

REV. J. McDOWELL LEAVITT, D. D., LL. D. (1880).

John McDowell Leavitt, tenth president of St. John's College, was born at Steubenville, O., in 1824. He was prepared for college in the classical academies of his native State, and in 1841 entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen with salutatory honors. He subsequently studied law with his father and Judge Swayne, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced his profession for four years, at the expiration of which he went to the theological seminary at Gambier, O. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1848, was appointed a professor in Kenyon College shortly afterward, and later a professor at Ohio University. The last position he resigned to accept the presidency of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. In 1880 he was elected president of St. John's College, Md., where he remained four years. During his administration he organized a department of mechanical engineering and obtained a detail of an engineer officer from the U. S. Navy Department as instructor in mathematics and engineering. He also started the equipment of a machine shop for practical instruction. Ohio University conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1872, and St. John's that of LL. D. in 1889. He was editor of the "*Church Review*" for some years, and founded and edited the "*International Review*." Dr. Leavitt at present holds the professorship of ecclesiastical polity and history and Christian evidences in the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. Among his published writings are, "*Old World Tragedies from New World Life*," "*Reasons for Faith in the Nineteenth Century*," "*Visions of Solyma*," and "*Hymns to our King*."

WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, P.H. D. (1884).

William Hersey Hopkins, acting principal of St. John's College, and ex-president of the Woman's College of Baltimore, was born at Greensborough, Md., Dec. 20, 1841. His father, James Hopkins, was a descendant of a Puritan family that settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland before the Revolution, and his mother, Elizabeth Clarke Lyden, was a daughter of Capt. John Lyden, a mariner, who was lost at sea during his daughter's infancy. The subject of this sketch entered the preparatory school of St. John's when he was twelve years old, his father having previously become a resident of Annapolis, Md. In 1855 he was advanced to the collegiate department, where he pursued the regular classical course, holding a leading place in his class throughout his collegiate career. In 1859 he was graduated with the degree of B. A., taking the first senior prize for excellence in general scholarship, as well as the first honor of his class. In his junior year also he won the gold medal as first prizeman of his class. Immediately after his graduation, he was tendered and accepted a position as tutor in the preparatory department of his alma mater. During the Civil War, when the college was closed, he accepted the principalship of Anne Arundel County Academy, and retained that position until St. John's was reorganized in 1866, when he resumed his former work, being subsequently appointed professor of Greek and German. In 1881, under the administration of President Leavitt, Professor Hopkins was called to the vice-principalship of the college, which he held until the resignation of Dr. Leavitt in 1884. Dr. Hopkins was then elected acting principal. In June, 1886, he resigned from St. John's, having been invited to become the organizer of a new enterprise to be known as the Woman's College of Baltimore, an institution that was to be established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The call provided for a trip of one year to Europe to be taken in the interests of the new institution. During his administration the college was put in thorough working order, and is now one of the best

of the denominational schools for women in the country. After four years, Dr. Hopkins retired from the presidency of the Woman's College, preferring to assume the duties of professor of Greek and Latin. It is a noteworthy fact that Dr. Hopkins was called to fill the office of instruction and administration in the service of his alma mater. This is the only instance of such an occurrence at St. John's in its history of a century. Dr. Hopkins received the degree of M. A. from St. John's College, and that of Ph. D. from Dickinson.

THOMAS FELL, PH. D., LL. D. (1886).

Thomas Fell, eleventh president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., was born in England, July 15th, 1851. His father was a staff surgeon on board H. M. S. "Brandon," and died in the Crimea during the war against Russia in 1855. Dr. Fell was educated at the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, Eng., until 1866, after which he entered King's College, London, and subsequently matriculated at the London University. At the close of his collegiate career he traveled for some years through Europe, Egypt, India, and China.

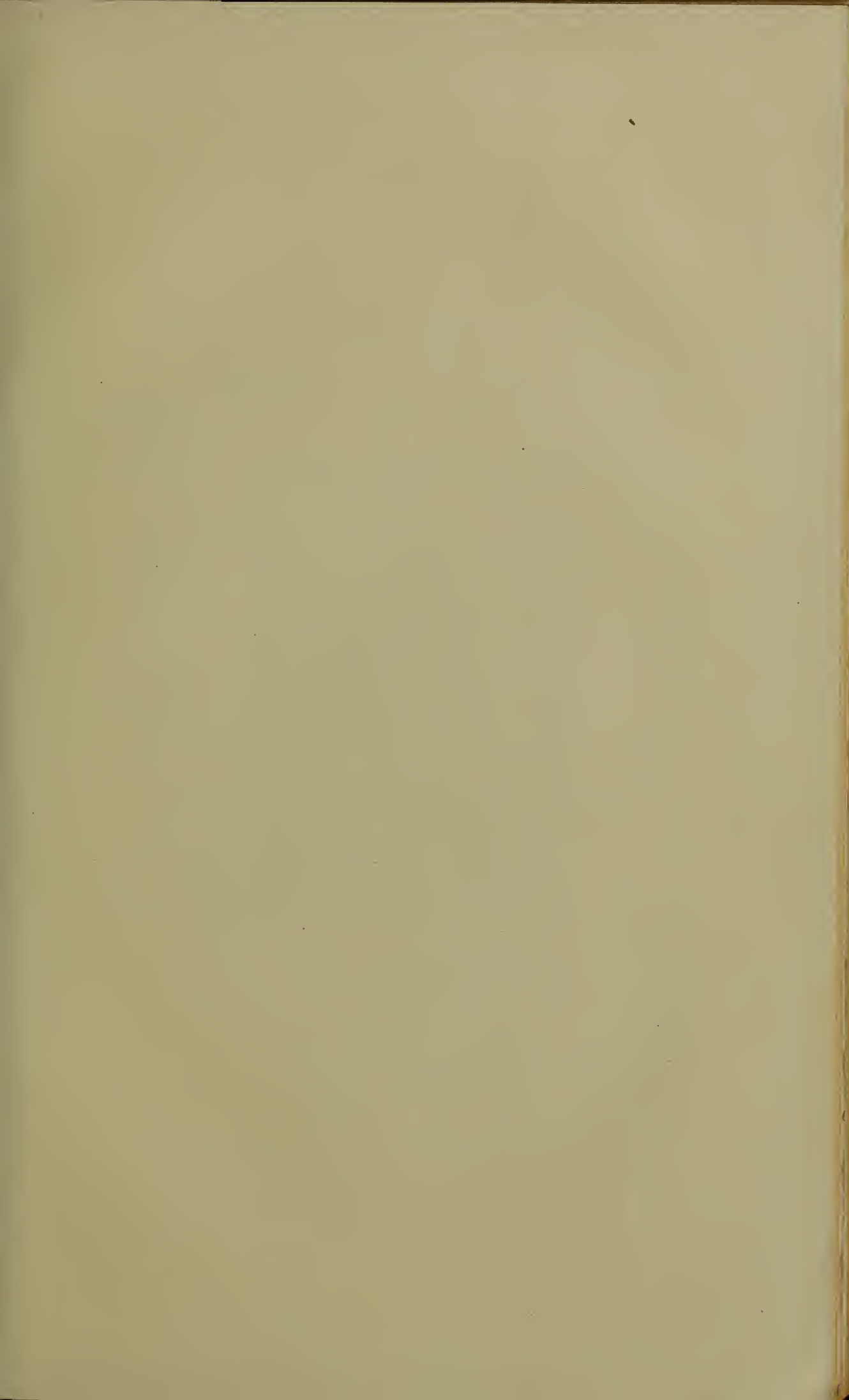
Having determined to settle in America, Dr. Fell received his first appointment in this country as professor of ancient and modern languages at New Windsor College, Md., and in 1886 was appointed acting principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He was subsequently advanced in 1888 to the presidentship of the college, which position he at present (1893) occupies. Under his administration the college has emerged from an unfortunate series of vicissitudes, and appears now to be entering upon a period of prosperity. The number of students has materially increased, and many elements of progress and improvement have been fostered and developed. An endowment fund has also been initiated by him, which promises to be the means of placing the college upon a sound financial basis.

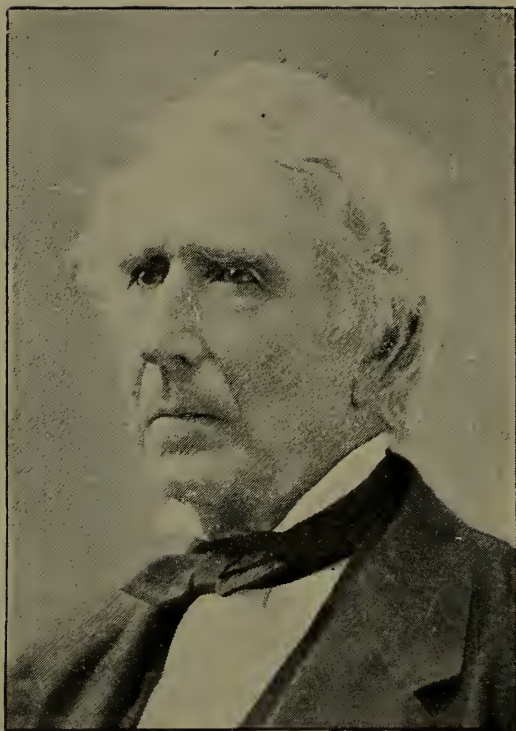
Dr. Fell received the degree of LL. D. in 1889 from Hampden Sidney College, Va., and also that of Ph. D. from St. John's on the occasion of its centennial.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF A FEW
OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE ALUMNI OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE







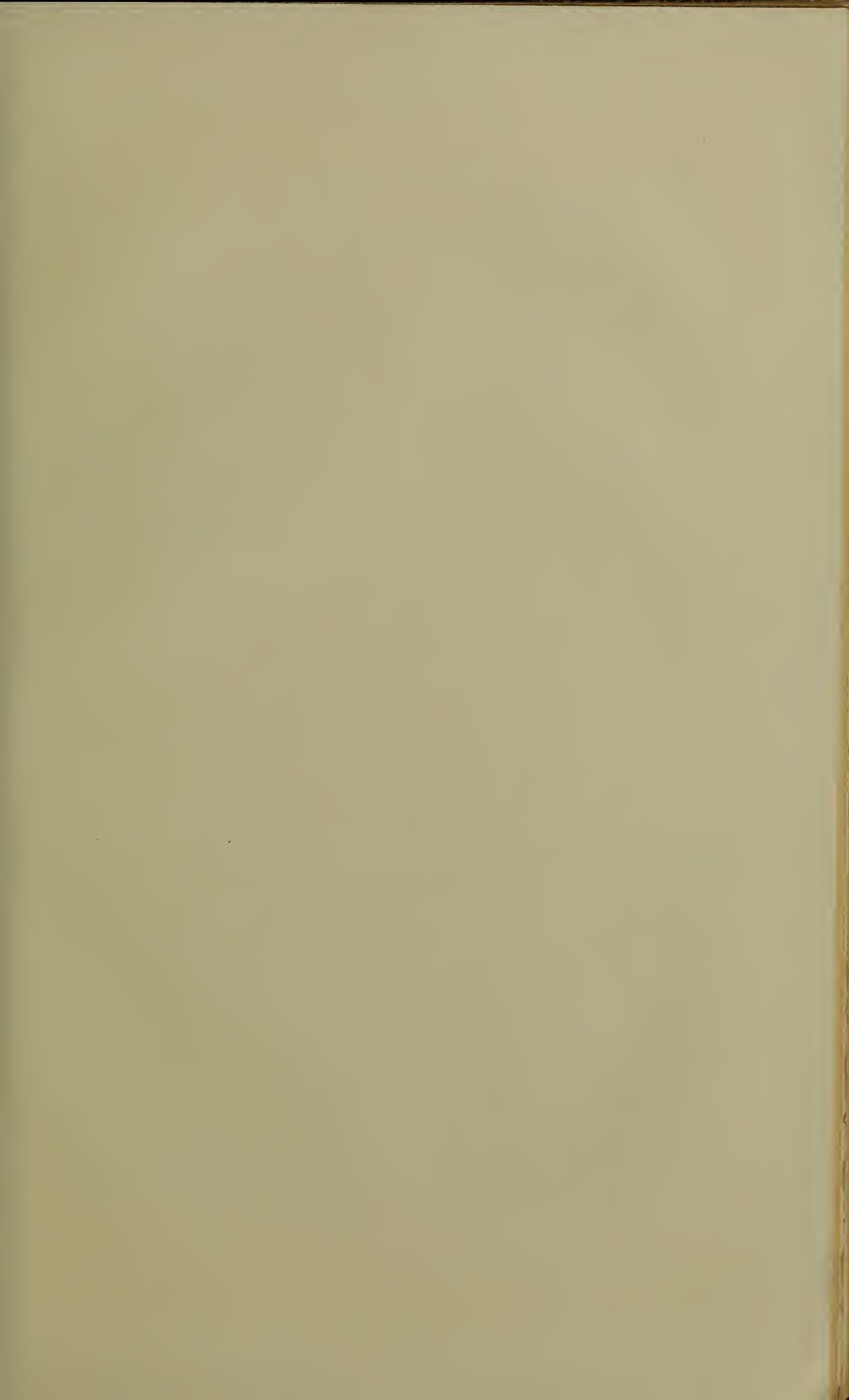
HON. ALEXANDER RANDALL, B. A. '22, M. A.
Member of Congress and Attorney-General of Md.
Trustee of St. John's College.

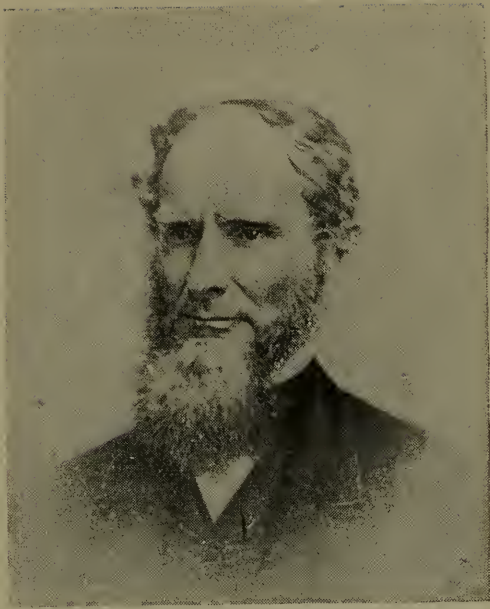
HON. ALEXANDER RANDALL, B. A., M. A.

CLASS '22.

Hon. Alexander Randall, lawyer, and practising his profession for fifty-seven years in the courts of Maryland and the District of Columbia, was the ninth son of John and Deborah (Knapp) Randall. He was born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1803, and died in his native city in 1881. He was educated at St. John's College, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. In this city also he studied law with Addison Ridout, and made it his home during a long life. During the last twenty-five years of that period, his nephew, Hon. Alexander B. Hagner was his partner. In 1833 he was appointed Auditor of the Court of Chancery by Chancellor Bland, and he held that office till 1840, when he resigned. In 1841 he was elected to the twenty-seventh Congress by the Whig voters of the double district of Baltimore city and Anne Arundel county, with John P. Kennedy. While a member of the House, and of the Committee on the District of Columbia, he prepared and reported to the House a bill to introduce into the code of the District, which was then governed by the laws of Maryland and Virginia, all such suitable and important amendments of their laws as had been enacted in those States since the separation of the District and found to be valuable improvements. These amendments have since all been adopted into the code of the District of Columbia. During the violent discussions in that Congress on the right of petition, which began or fomented the estrangement between the North and the South, and finally led to the Civil War, Mr. Randall, with a few Southern members united with those from the North in maintaining the constitutional right of petition, and in opposing the twenty-third rule of the House, which abridged it. In 1851 he was elected one of the delegates from Anne Arun-

del county to meet in convention and form a new constitution for the State of Maryland. He there introduced a number of very important measures, and was for a time president pro tem. of the convention, and was chairman of the committee that closed up its proceedings and superintended their publication. He united early in the movement of the people to elect General Taylor President of the United States. He was chosen a delegate from Anne Arundel county to the State Convention which met in Baltimore to nominate General Taylor, and was elected its president. In 1864 the Union Party of Maryland nominated and elected Mr. Randall Attorney-General of the State, under the constitution of that year, which office he continued to hold until it was vacated by the new constitution of 1867. He was an active and unwavering Union man in politics through the Civil War and reconstruction period, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that met in Philadelphia in 1872 and nominated General Grant as President. In 1877 Mr. Randall was elected president of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, which position he held until his death. He was in early life elected a trustee of St. John's College, and thereafter served in that capacity and gave to his alma mater his active and cordial support. He, with other zealous friends of primary school education, organized in Annapolis the first primary school in the State under the original law of 1825, and for many years as clerk, trustee or commissioner of these schools gratuitously aided the cause of education. He was an active citizen of Annapolis, aiding in all plans calculated to advance the interests of the city. By his efforts the gaslight and water companies were formed and the plans carried into practical and successful execution under his management as president. He was early a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and active in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him as vestryman, member of the Convention of the Diocese, delegate to the General Convention, and trustee of the General Theological Seminary. He took an early and active part in the temperance reform, and

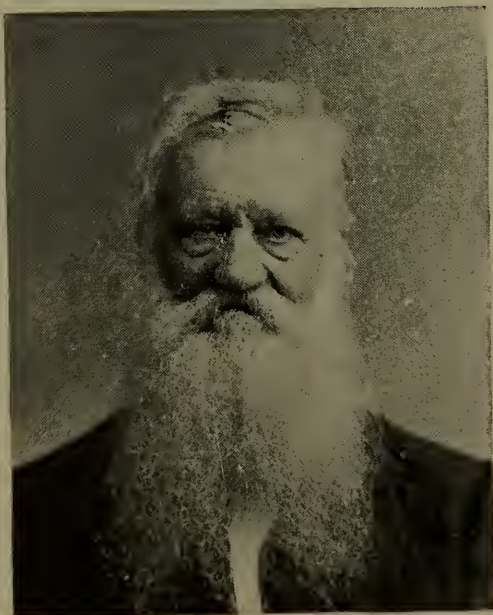




HON. WM. HALLAM TUCK, B. A. '27, M. A.
Senator of Maryland, Judge of Court of Appeals.



WILLIAM HARWOOD, B. A. '27, M. A.
Ex-Prof. at U. S. Naval Academy, and State Librarian,
Trustee of St. John's College.



DR. ABRAM CLAUDE, B. A. '35, M. A., M. D.
Ex-Professor of Chemistry.
Trustee of St. John's College.



HON. NICHOLAS BREWER, B. A. '46, M. A.
Senator of Md. and State Reporter.
Trustee of St. John's College.

was for many years president of the State Temperance Society, and was always one of its consistent and zealous members. Mr. Randall first married Catharine, the third daughter of William Wirt, who died in 1853, leaving him several children. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Philpot, only daughter of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, by whom he also had children, and at his death he left six sons and six daughters, all grown except the two youngest.

HON. WILLIAM H. TUCK, B. A., M. A.

CLASS '27.

At a meeting of the Trustees of St. John's College held on April 14, 1884, Mr. J. S. Stockett, on behalf of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late Judge Tuck, reported the following memorial:

The Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College desire to place on record their estimate of one of their number recently deceased. On the evening of the 17th. of March, 1884, in the city of his birth, and where the greater part of his life was spent, William H. Tuck fell asleep. A long, useful and highly honorable life was thus closed. He had filled many positions, and had won approval for the fidelity and ability with which he had discharged their requirements. The deceased was born in Annapolis, on the 20th of November, 1809, and was educated at St. John's College, and nobly he repaid in his filial attachment to his alma mater her nursing care and liberal training. He graduated in the class of 1827, than which none more distinguished has ever gone out from the halls of St. John's. He selected the legal profession as presenting the most attractive field to his youthful ambition and energy. Endowed with a clear and vigorous intellect, by diligent and faithful study, by careful attention to business, by an agreeable manner and a persuasive eloquence he won success. He entered upon his professional career in the neighboring county of Prince George's, having located himself in Marlboro, and when quite young he was elected by those among whom he had

made his home as a member of the House of Delegates. He was re-elected in the following year, and notwithstanding his youth was selected as the presiding officer of the House. His popularity, and the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, can alone explain the fact of his being returned, after the interval of a year, successively for the four following sessions. The deceased was a member of the Constitutional Convention that assembled in November, 1850, and was made chairman of two important committees; and in the discussion of important questions of governmental policy, he occupied a conspicuous position among men eminent in the State. Under the Constitution adopted by this Convention, Mr. Tuck was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals from the Second District. He brought to the discharge of the duties of this high office an admirable temper, a mind well stored with the principles of the law, and a capability of careful investigation eminently adapted to the functions of a Judge. In consultation, his associates recognized his valuable assistance. His recorded opinions to be found in the Maryland Reports command the respect alike of the bench and bar. Having completed the term for which he was elected a Judge, he resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Annapolis. At the bar, Judge Tuck was always an attractive speaker. He spoke with ease and fluency, with clearness and cogency; without any attempt at ornament. He addressed himself to the understanding; he sought to convince by a forcible presentation of the facts of the case, and a logical statement of the principles of the law applicable thereto. In his intercourse with his professional brethren he was singularly gentle and courteous, and he enjoyed in an unusual degree their confidence and esteem.

On the 24th of October, 1864, Judge Tuck was appointed by Governor Bradford Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit in the place of Judge Brewer, deceased. This position he retained until he was succeeded by Judge Daniel R. Magruder, under the decision of the Court of Appeals rendered on the 28th of June, 1866, declaring the latter to have been duly elected on the 7th of November, 1865.

In 1871 Judge Tuck was elected to the State Senate from Anne Arundel, and attended the sessions of 1872 and 1874. And here, his ripe experience as a public man, his large and varied information, his high personal character, his accessibility, his courteous demeanor and uniform affability, constituted him the foremost man.

There was a feature in the character of the deceased of rare attractiveness—his modest appreciation of his own talents and learning. Whether as a Judge on the Appellate Bench, deciding questions of highest importance in the administration of justice, or in contests at the bar with the youngest and least experienced members of the profession, he was the same modest, unassuming gentleman.

In the social circle the deceased was always a welcome guest. He was remarkably genial—he was a very cheerful person—"the snows of age fell, but they did not chill him." Possessed of extensive information gathered from many sources, he dispensed the same with unstinted liberality. Few men of his day had amassed a larger store of the political history of his native State, of which he was himself *magna pars*, or enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance with her public men. With many he had been intimate, and a retentive memory treasured numerous agreeable incidents of their intercourse. It was not an unusual sight to see him in the midst of a group of attentive listeners, instructing as well as entertaining.

In fine, the deceased was an excellent lawyer, an ornament to his profession, a wise counsellor, an able and upright Judge, an influential and valued citizen, and a sincere and steadfast friend.

WILLIAM HARWOOD, B. A., M. A.

CLASS 1827.

The subject of this sketch was born December 24, 1809, and from an early age, when he entered St. John's College as a student, his name is closely interwoven with the history of this institution.

He graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1827, and obtaining the first honors in a class composed of men much celebrated in after life, was chosen to deliver the valedictorian address on the day of his graduation. A military company having been first organized about this time among the students of the college, he was appointed captain, and successfully performed the duties of training and disciplining these young cadets.

After leaving college, he entered the law office of Alexander Contee Magruder, and was admitted to the bar.

He relinquished in a few years the profession of law, in order to follow the avocation of a teacher, for which he was eminently fitted by temperament and high scholastic attainments, and received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College in 1873, and acted as honorary secretary for that body until 1886, when advancing years necessitated his relinquishment of active duties, but he still maintains his interest in the college by continuing to serve as a member of the board.

NICHOLAS BREWER, B. A., M. A.

CLASS 1846.

Son of Hon. Nicholas Brewer (Judge of the Circuit Court of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Maryland, 1837 to 1864), was born at Annapolis, Md., 12th July, 1828; he was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., 22d February, 1846, and afterwards pursued a post-graduate course in history and the German and Spanish languages at Mt. St. Mary's College, Md., in 1846 and 1847; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was Auditor of the Circuit Court, in Equity, of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Maryland from 1851 to 1861; in 1855 he was Mayor of Annapolis, and during several years was Recorder, or Counsel, of the Corporation; in 1861 he received the appointment of clerk in the Treasury Department of the United States, and was assigned to duty as an assistant in the 7 3-10 Loan Office, from which he was

transferred in 1862 to the 6th Auditor's Office, and placed in charge of the accounts and correspondence of the Foreign Mail Office for France, Belgium, and Prussia; he held the position of State Law Reporter of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from 1862 to 1869; he was the Republican candidate for the office of Associate Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Maryland in 1883, but was defeated; in 1884 and 1886 he represented Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis in the Maryland State Senate; he has been a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College since 1858; is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, President of the Anne Arundel Historical Society, and is now engaged in historical and genealogical researches at Annapolis.

Mr. Brewer is a lineal descendant of John Brewer who emigrated to the Province of Maryland in 1649 and was afterwards a member of the House of Burgesses and a Justice of the County Court of Anne Arundel county, whose wife was Sarah Ridgely, daughter of Col. Henry Ridgely, who came to the Province from Lincolnshire, England, in 1659, and during a long life held many positions of honor and trust, among them that of member of the Provincial Council.

PHILIP RANDALL VOORHEES, B. A., M. A.

CLASS '55.

It is not often that a man in maturity, successful in one walk of life, deliberately leaves it for another. Although examples are to be met with in our metropolitan city, it generally happens that it is a profession which has been abandoned for business pursuits, and not one profession for another.

Descended from distinguished ancestry, related to the families which have made his State famous, Mr. Philip Randall Voorhees was born October 11th, 1835, in Annapolis, Maryland.

Four generations, great-grandfather, grandfather, father and son have served as officers in the defence of their coun-

try. One grandfather, John Voorhees of New Jersey, would have starved to death while imprisoned in New York, in the historically fearful Provost Prison, had it not been for the kindly offices of a patriotic woman.

The other, John Randall, after serving throughout the war of the Revolution, was appointed, by President Washington, the first Collector of Annapolis.

Commodore Philip F. Voorhees, the father of Mr. Voorhees, received a medal from Congress for his services as a naval officer in the war of 1812, under Decatur and Warrington, being with the former in the capture of the Macedonian by the frigate United States, and with the latter in the capture by the Peacock of the sloops-of-war Epervier and Nautilus. He commanded some of the finest ships of the old navy, notably the frigate Congress, on her maiden cruise in 1842-45, and the East India squadron in 1850-51.

Carefully prepared by private tutors, Mr. Voorhees entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, and was graduated in 1855 with the degree of A. B., and later on took the degree of A. M.

After graduation, he studied law, in Annapolis, in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Alexander Randall, Attorney-General of Maryland.

He then took a practical course in Mechanical and Marine Engineering, at the Vulcan Iron Works, Baltimore, and, after a competitive examination in 1860, was in February, 1861, appointed an officer in the Engineer Corps of the navy. During the Civil War he served in the frigate Wabash at the battles of Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, and both attacks upon Fort Fisher; and served also in the gunboat Huron in the attacks upon the approaches to Wilmington, in the Cape Fear River, and was still one of the officers in her, in the James River fleet, at the fall of Richmond. The war over, he cruised to the South Seas, in the sloop-of-war Tuscarora, one of the ships in Commodore John Rodgers' fleet, which conveyed the monitor Monadnock from Hampton Roads to San Francisco. At the termination of this cruise to the



HON. DANIEL R. MAGRUDER, B. A. '53, M. A.
Ex-Associate Judge of Maryland Circuit.
Trustee of St. John's College.



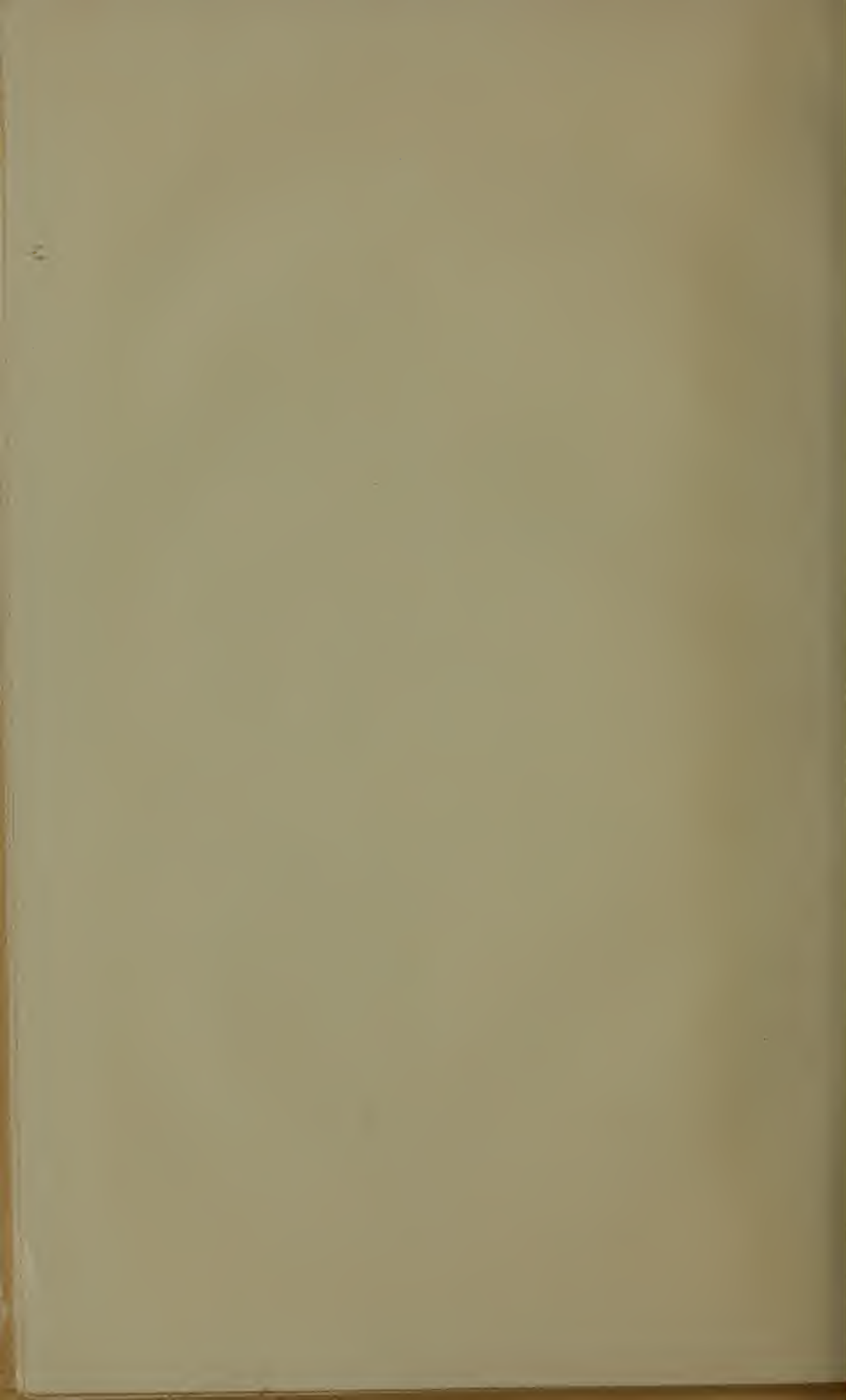
PHILIP R. VOORHEES, B. A. '55, M. A.
Ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy and
Attorney-at-Law.



REV. JOHN POYSAL HYDE, B. A. '57, D. D., LL. D.
President of the Valley Female College,
Winchester, Va.



WM. HERSEY HOPKINS, B. A. '59, M. A., Ph. D.
Prof. of Greek and Latin at the Woman's College,
Baltimore, Md.



Pacific, he was ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as Assistant Instructor in Steam Engineering. He resigned his commission as First Assistant Engineer in the Navy in February, 1868, reviewed his law studies, and was admitted to the Maryland bar, and later to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. After a short service in the Examining Department of the Patent Office, he commenced the practice of patent law in Washington, D. C. In 1874 he married, in Boston, Sarah Marston Tuttle, daughter of Commodore Henry Bruce, retired, an officer of the war of 1812, and now the oldest officer in the navy. He came to New York city in January, 1878, and making the practice of patent law a specialty, soon attained a large and remunerative practice.

Mr. Voorhees is the author of several historical writings, and at the centennial celebration of St. John's College in 1889, delivered an address on the history of the college from its earliest beginning. He is a member, in New York, of the University Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Engineers' Club, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and belongs, among other scientific societies, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y. Geographical Society, N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and to the American Society of Naval Engineers.

THE REV. JOHN P. HYDE, D. D., LL. D.

CLASS '57.

Rev. John Poisal Hyde, A. M., D. D., LL. D., was born in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 31, 1836. His ancestors on his father's side for several generations were prominently and honorably associated with the various business interests of that city. His mother, Jane Bruce Hyde (née Phelps), was noted for her accomplishments and intellectual endowments. Dr. Hyde received his preliminary education in the best private schools of the city, entered the famous old St. John's College, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, one of the most

successful educators of his period, and after several years of close and persistent study, was graduated with the highest distinction, and on commencement day had the honor of being selected to deliver the valedictory address; and his effort on that occasion entranced the audience and is yet vividly remembered by many who heard it.

After graduation, Dr. Hyde selected medicine as his profession, and became a student in the office of Dr. John Ridout, where he pursued his studies with such assiduity that his health became imperiled, and respite from study and change of climate were imperatively ordered. So it happened that he was led to the historic Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where his first public service was as principal of the Front Royal Academy. Whilst thus engaged, following his natural bent, he diligently pursued a theological course of study, and finally entered the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South, in which he received his first regular appointment in 1860 at the hands of Bishop Simpson, who sent him to Moorefield, W. Va. A year earlier, however, he had been in charge of the work at Woodstock, Va., and vicinity, with marked success.

Then the war came, and his military training at old St. John's enabled him to be of immediate service to his adopted State, whose cause he espoused with all the heartiness of his ardent nature, in the organization and drilling of the undisciplined material which rapidly rallied under its banners. Having the "courage of his convictions," he went into active service, was severely wounded, and fought gallantly throughout the war. And when he now occasionally appears, on gala days, at the head of the Second Virginia Regiment, of which he is chaplain, he is recognized and cheered by hundreds of his old comrades of the "times which tried men's souls," as the "fighting chaplain"—a soubriquet which he won by conspicuous gallantry on many bloody fields.

After the war he served a number of congregations with great success, until called to the educational work of the church, for which he is eminently fitted, and in which he has

been no less successful than in the pulpit. Previous to being called to the Valley Female College, Dr. Hyde was in charge of Sonoah College at Martinsburg, W. Va., and that institution prospered under his administration. He is at present President of the Valley Female College at Winchester, Va., one of the most important schools under the auspices of the M. E. Church South. His ability in this position has attracted widespread attention, and his reputation is not confined to the limits of the State of Virginia, in which the high position of State Superintendent of Education has been tendered him; and even now his friends are presenting his name, with the most encouraging prospect of success, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Education for the United States.

As a minister, soldier, and educator he has excelled. As a citizen his standing is that which might be expected of a man of his high character—modest and unostentatious, pursuing the even tenor of his way without an effort or desire to attract public attention, and thoroughly absorbed in his work as a teacher, he nevertheless has frequently to refuse honors which a less selfish man would eagerly grasp. He does, however, fill the position of High Priest of John Dove Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Chaplain of Hiram Lodge A. F. and A. M., Chaplain of Turner Ashby Camp of Confederate Veterans (one of the largest and most important organizations of the kind in the State), and Chaplain of the Second Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Should he be tendered the high office for which his friends are now urging him, thousands who know him throughout the United States will vouch that he will fill it not only with the ability for which he is distinguished, but with conscientious devotion to the interests committed to his charge.

The Rev. Dr. Hyde received the Doctorate of Divinity from the University of Virginia in 1889, and in 1891 the Doctorate of Laws from his Alma Mater, St. John's, at Annapolis.

HON. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY TUCK, M. A., LL. D.

CLASS '62.

Maryland, though numbered among the smallest States, has a long roll of families whose members delight in working for and winning renown generation after generation. Mr. Tuck is one of them. Hon. William Tuck was born and died at Annapolis, Md. He was speaker and many times member of the Maryland House, State Senator, and finally Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals. He married Margaret Sprigg Bowie, daughter of Philemon Lloyd Chew, and granddaughter of Major Benjamin Brookes of the 3d Maryland in the Revolutionary Army.

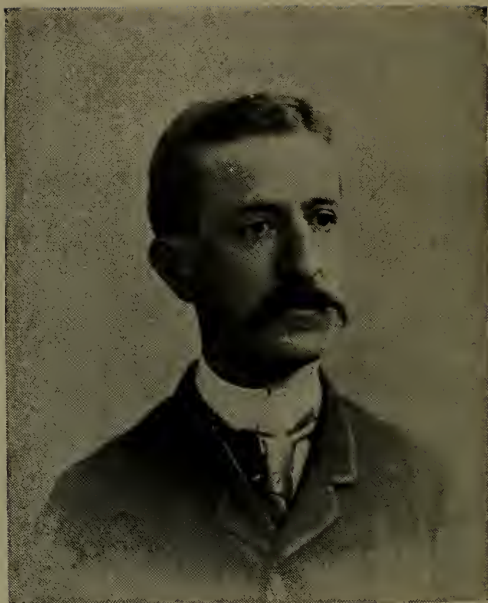
Mr. S. P. Tuck, their son, was born Sept. 24th, 1848, at Annapolis; educated at St. John's College there and at the University of Virginia, '69. In college, he was a member of the Jefferson Literary and the Kappa Phi Lambda secret societies. He is Vice-President of the St. John's Alumni, and one of the Executive Committee of the University of Virginia Alumni. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to practice in the Maryland Appellate Court in 1871, and in the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1872; entered the office of Gray & Davenport (the former now Judge of N. Y. Court of Appeals); from 1873 to 1879 was one of the attorneys for the receiver of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, and Managing Director and counsel of the Franco-Texan Land Company, which caused long residence both in Paris and Texas.

From 1882-85 Mr. Tuck was an Alabama Claims Commissioner, and in the latter year was appointed by Secretary of State Bayard a special agent to ferret out evidence in England, France, Spain, Belgium, and the West Indies in relation to the French Spoliation Claims. He secured evidence of the capture and condemnation of over 1500 vessels; his reports were printed by order of Congress, and for these services St. John's gave him the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. Tuck's public services did not end here.

In 1888 President Cleveland, with the Senate's consent,



SAMUEL GARNER, B. A. '71, Ph. D.
Professor at U. S. Naval Academy.



HON. JOHN S. WIRT, B. A. '72, M. A.
Trustee of St. John's College and Senator of Md.



DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART, B. A. '72, M. A., M. D.



RT. REV. C. KINLOCH NELSON, B. A. '72, D. D.
Bishop of Georgia.

appointed him Assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, and he spent eighteen months in the work.

He was a member of the International Jury for Social Economy, Vice-President of the Jury of Group II (Education, Instruction and Liberal Arts), and a member of the Superior Jury of 80, and of the sub-commission of 25 who revised the 30,000 awards of the Exposition. For his services he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor at the close of the Exposition. He is a member of the Maryland branch of the celebrated hereditary Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Tuck is now acting in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee on Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition. An uncompromising democrat, he is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the University Club of New York, and of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island, where he resides, with his law office in New York. He was appointed February, 1894, Judge of the International Court, Alexandria, Egypt, and received from his Alma Mater the degree of LL. D. the same year.

THE RT. REV. CLELAND KINLOCH NELSON, D. D.

CLASS '72.

Third Bishop of Georgia, was born near Cobham, Albemarle county, Virginia, May 23, 1852. His great-grandfather, General Thomas Nelson, was Governor of Virginia, and is remembered by posterity by the group on the pedestal of the statue of Washington, at Richmond, of whom General Nelson is one. The Bishop is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and received his theological instruction partly from his uncle, the Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., and partly from the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Connecticut. Was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Pinkney, of Maryland, on September 19, 1875, in the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., and to the priesthood in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 22d day of June, 1876, by Bishop W. B. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. He was rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Germantown, Pa., from 1876 to 1882, and of the Church of

the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Central Pennsylvania, from 1882 until his election to the episcopate, and was also an examining chaplain in that diocese. Received his degree of D. D. from St. John's College, 1889, and from the University of the South in 1892. He was elected Bishop of Georgia at a special election held in Christ Church, Macon, November 12, 1891, and was consecrated in St. Luke's Cathedral, Atlanta, on St. Matthias' Day, February 24, 1892, by Bishops Quintard (Tennessee), Howe (South Carolina), Lyman (North Carolina), Whitehead (Pittsburgh), Rulison (Assistant of Central Pennsylvania), Coleman (Delaware), and Jackson (Assistant of Alabama). The sermon was preached by Bishop Rulison. Bishop Nelson's entry upon the episcopate has been marked by great spiritual blessings upon the Diocese of Georgia.

HON. JOHN S. WIRT, B. A., M. A.

CLASS '72.

Coming from a family of which many generations on both sides have been Cecil county, Maryland, people, Mr. John W. Wirt was born on Bohemia Manor, not far from Elkton, Md., and married Miss Margaret S. Biddle. Their son, the Hon. John S. Wirt, was born also in Cecil county, on Nov. 16th, 1851, received his preparatory training at the Elkton Academy, and entered St. John's, Annapolis, where he was graduated in the class of 1872, with the degree of A. B., receiving in 1889, from his Alma Mater, the degree of M. A. First honor man in his class at St. John's, it was not unnatural that when he was graduated at the Law School of the University of Maryland in 1874, with the degree of LL. B., he should rank second in his class.

Devoting himself to his profession, Mr. Wirt soon acquired a lucrative practice and such standing in his community that in 1889 he was elected to the State Senate of Maryland, of which he is still a member.

While always recognized as an active party man, his independence on questions of legislation has brought him many friends, not members of his own party. Whether in office

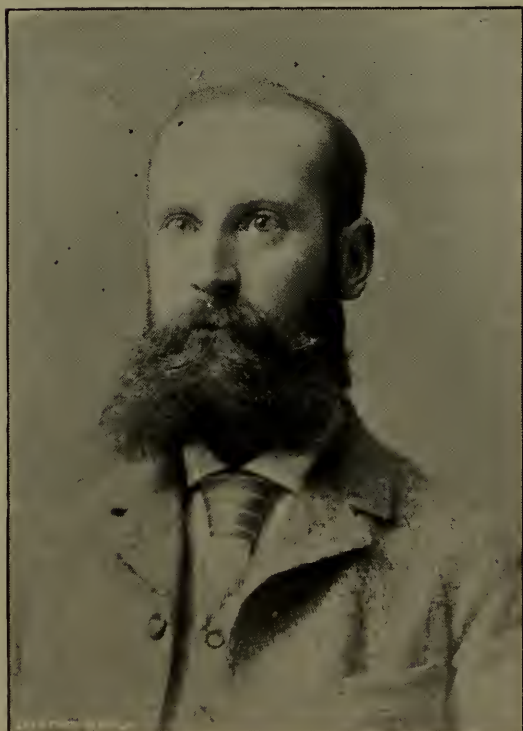




HON. SOMERVILLE P. TUCK, LL. B. '62, M. A., LL. D.
U. S. Com'r to Paris, French Spoliation Claims.
Judge of International Court, Egypt.



BLANCHARD RANDALL, B. A. '74.
Trustee of St. John's College.



DR. T. BARTON BRUNE, B. A. '75, M. A., M. D.
Trustee of St. John's College.



GEO. A. HARTER, B. A. '78, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College.

or out of office his name has always been associated with the higher elements of his party and with all that would tend towards reforming existing abuses. It was largely due to his efforts that the Australian Ballot Law went into effect in Maryland.

Always a Democrat, he was a member of the Maryland delegation to the National Democratic Convention, both in 1884 and 1892, and supported President Cleveland, for whom he entertained, and still entertains, feelings of loyalty and admiration.

Mr. Wirt has delivered many addresses of a literary character, among which perhaps the best known is an address given before the Alumni of St. John's College, in 1890, on the subject of "The Relation of Men of Liberal Education to the Civil Service Reform Movement." This address was largely circulated both in the daily press and pamphlet form. A review, consisting of ten articles in the *Baltimore Sun* for 1890, has also been much commented upon.

Mr. Wirt's position in the community is best shown by the fact that he is a trustee of his Alma Mater, St. John's College, Vice-President of the Civil Service Association of Maryland, and is connected with other organizations of a local character.

As a jurist, Mr. Wirt ranks among the foremost in his State, and his opinions are eagerly sought and profoundly respected.

THOMAS BARTON BRUNE, B. A., M. A., M. D.

CLASS '75.

Thomas Barton Brune, M. D., was born in Baltimore in 1856, and died in his native city in 1891. He was the second son of Frederick William and Emily Stone Barton Brune. After preparation by his uncle, the Rev. William Tilghman Johnstone, he entered the Pen-Lucy School of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnson at Waverly, near the city limits, at that time a flourishing institution, where for several years he was the favorite pupil of his masters, who took special pains in preparing him for college. He entered St. John's College in

1872 as a sophomore, and graduated in 1875, dividing the first honors of his class, and two years later took his degree of Master of Arts, after special study and the preparation of a thesis. He soon began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Frank Donaldson, one of the leading practitioners of Baltimore, at the same time attending lectures at the Maryland University, where he graduated, and at once went to Europe to perfect himself in the schools and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. He remained abroad twelve months, and returned to take the position of resident physician at the University Hospital, an important position for one so young. With a year of hospital life, he commenced the practice of his profession, promptly showing himself to be a most skillful practitioner and a man most thoroughly earnest not only in the pursuit of doing good, but working in the purely scientific branches of his profession. He made a special study of urinary analyses, and in the course of his investigations translated Hoffman and Ultzman's new book on this subject, which in connection with Dr. W. Holbrooke Curtis, of New York, he published. It has passed through three editions, and proves to be a standard text-book on the subject in medical schools. He did not write much, as his private practice grew fast, but many articles, especially in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, are from his pen. He was early elected into the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, and, as chairman of more than two of its committees, was well known as an earnest worker and thoroughly capable man. He also served the Society for a time as corresponding secretary. He was at the time of his death one of the visiting physicians at St. Joseph's Hospital; also physician to the Maryland School for the Blind, lecturer on clinical medicine at the University of Maryland, and professor of the practice of medicine in the Baltimore Polyclinic. Few boys of his day made such a record for themselves as Barton Brune, whether it was at lessons or play. His devotion to athletics was a feature of his whole life, which brought with it great success in all sports, and he continued

to be an ardent enthusiast and advocate of all such exercises. His whole forceful energy seemed to be thrown into every act of his life. Indeed, it might be said of him that this characteristic was the predominant one of his nature; an intense desire to excel. With years, this desire became second nature, and, with experience, it begat the closest attention and most thorough study, so that the boy who would study out and watch with the greatest care every point of a game grew to consider and weigh every item of his lectures, and, in time, to diagnosticate with the utmost certainty the characteristics of disease and health. While he learned easily to take the front rank among scholars and athletes, he was preparing his mind and hands to be most self-reliant, and to be the reliance of others, until at last hundreds realized their loss in the death of their beloved physician. With only twelve years of practice in his profession, and that in the midst of a large, bustling city, Dr. Brune left behind him a name most honored and respected in his profession and an unusually large clientel. Dr. Brune was an earnest Churchman, and for many years one of the wardens of St. Michael and All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore city, of which his father was one of the founders and original vestry. He was elected to the Board of Governors of St. John's College in 1882, among the first of the younger graduates or those who belonged to classes graduated since the war. His alma mater was to him one of the most interesting and precious things of his life and a constant source of care and thought on his part. The last writing he did was the preparation within its halls of a paper to be submitted to the Board of Trustees. As a member of the Board, he was most conscientious and untiring in his devotion to the interests of the college. He married in 1879 Agnes Wirt, (daughter of the Hon. Alexander Randall, of Annapolis), who with two daughters survived him.

HERBERT HARLAN, B. A., M. A., M. D.

CLASS '77.

Of distinguished ancestry, David Harlan, Medical Director of the United States Navy, left four sons, the two eldest graduates of St. John's College, at Annapolis, and all men of force and character,—men who, though young in years, have already achieved pre-eminence in the community in which they are best known: Judge Henry D. Harlan, Dr. Herbert Harlan, W. Beatty Harlan, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, lawyer, and David E. Harlan, graduate of Princeton, civil engineer.

Born at Churchville, Harford county, Md., May 7th, 1856, Dr. Herbert Harlan was prepared for college at St. Clement's Hall, Ellicott City, Md.; was duly graduated at St. John's in 1877, with the degree of A. B., taking in 1887 the degree of A. M. While an undergraduate, Dr. Harlan, noted for his social popularity, was also much interested in athletics, playing first base on the St. John's nine in 1876 and 1877, and rowing the bow oar in the college shell during the year of his graduation.

Pursuing the full medical course at the University of Maryland, he took the degree of M. D. in 1879, and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore.

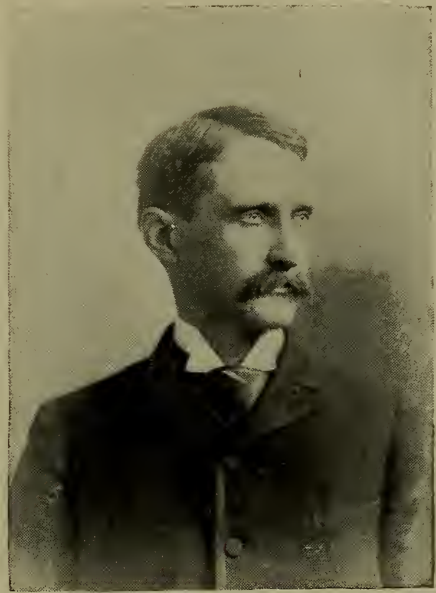
Immediately after graduation, Dr. Harlan pursued his medical studies in Paris and Vienna, returning home in 1880. He was Chief of Clinic to the Chair of Nervous Diseases at the University of Maryland from 1880 to 1882, serving as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1880 to 1886, and as Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1886 to 1891 in the same institution, and is now the Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Baltimore University.

He has confined himself of late years principally to the diseases of the eye and ear, and, in addition to attending to the duties of his professorship, is surgeon to the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital in Baltimore.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, Baltimore Academy of Medicine, of the Clinical Society of



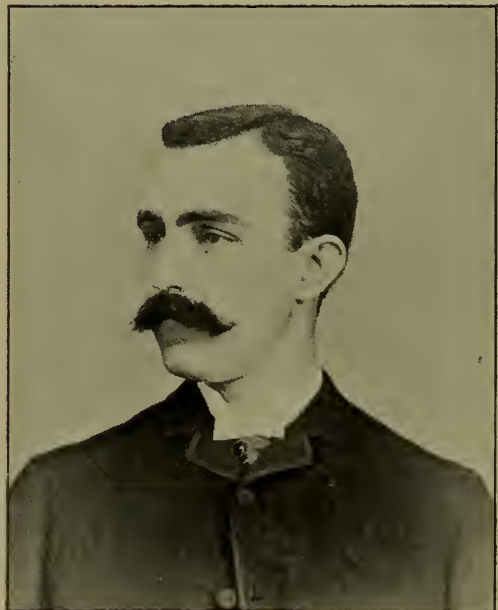
DR. HERBERT HARLAN, B. A. '77, M. A., M. D.
Professor in the Baltimore University.



HON. HENRY D. HARLAN, B. A. '78, M. A., LL. D.
Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, Baltimore, Md.



DR. JOSEPH N. HENRY, '82, M. D.
Lecturer at Bellevue College.



NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr., Class '82.
Architect.



Memphis, of the Baltimore Medical Association, of the Medical and Surgical Society, Maryland Journal Club, and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Despite the many duties devolved upon him, Dr. Harlan is the author of frequent contributions to various medical journals, and is a member of the University and other clubs of Baltimore.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON HENRY, M. D.

CLASS '82.

Grand-nephew of the late James Buchanan on his father's side, Dr. Henry on his mother's side is descended from Sir Francis Nicholson, Colonial Governor of Maryland and Virginia. His great-grandfather Nicholson, a member of the House of Representatives, gave the deciding vote which elected Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States.

Dr. Henry was born at Annapolis, Md., July 8th, 1860, was prepared for college at the Charlier Institute, N. Y. city, and entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., with the class of 1882. Pursuing the course of medicine in the University of Vermont, he took the degree of M. D., and began the practice of his profession.

Having studied in various hospitals, Dr. Henry was fortunate enough to secure an appointment as surgeon on board of the best ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and thus became familiar with a class of people and acquired an experience rather unusual to a man of eastern training, as he visited China, Japan, Sandwich Islands, Samoans, Fijis, New Zealand, Australia, and the Central and South American Republics.

Despite his varied experience, Dr. Henry has found sufficient time to write occasionally medical articles, has a lucrative practice in New York, and is a member of the West End Medical Society, of the N. Y. Southern Society, and of the New York County Medical Association.

He is the Assistant to the Chair of Dermatology at Belle-

vue College, and is the Lecturer on Dermatology and Syphilology during the spring term of the college, and is very popular with his patients and students, not alone from his skill as a physician, nor from the geniality of his manner, but by reason of a delightful personality.

Dr. Henry married, in 1890, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, who was at one time President of the New York Gold Board, and whose grandfather was a Colonel under Washington during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Henry is a representative, on her mother's side, of the old South Carolina family of Elleson, and the Harrison family of Virginia.

ALEXANDER LACY EWING.

CLASS '92.

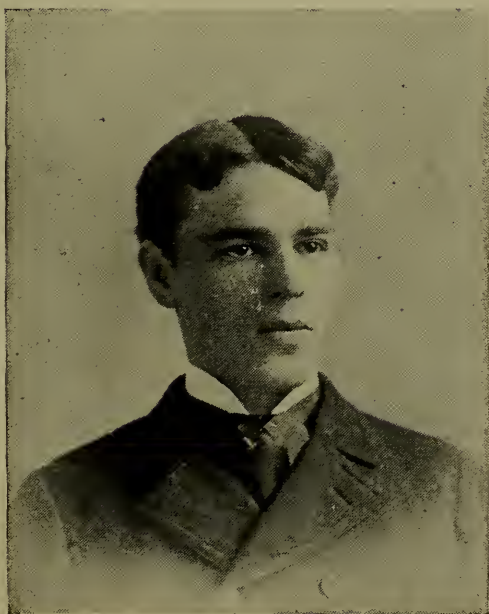
Alexander Lacy Ewing, son of Dr. William A. Ewing, of New York, died at the University of Virginia, February 2d, 1893, in the twenty-first year of his age, under circumstances of peculiar sadness. Mr. Ewing was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, receiving the degree of A. B. in June, 1892. He was taking his first course in medicine at the University of Virginia when he had an attack of appendicitis, which, notwithstanding the assiduous care of the medical faculty, rapidly proved fatal. Thus was brought to an untimely close a life that promised much, not only to his relatives and friends, but to the world and to his Alma Mater.



ELON S. HOBBS, B. A. '82, M. A.
Attorney-at-Law.



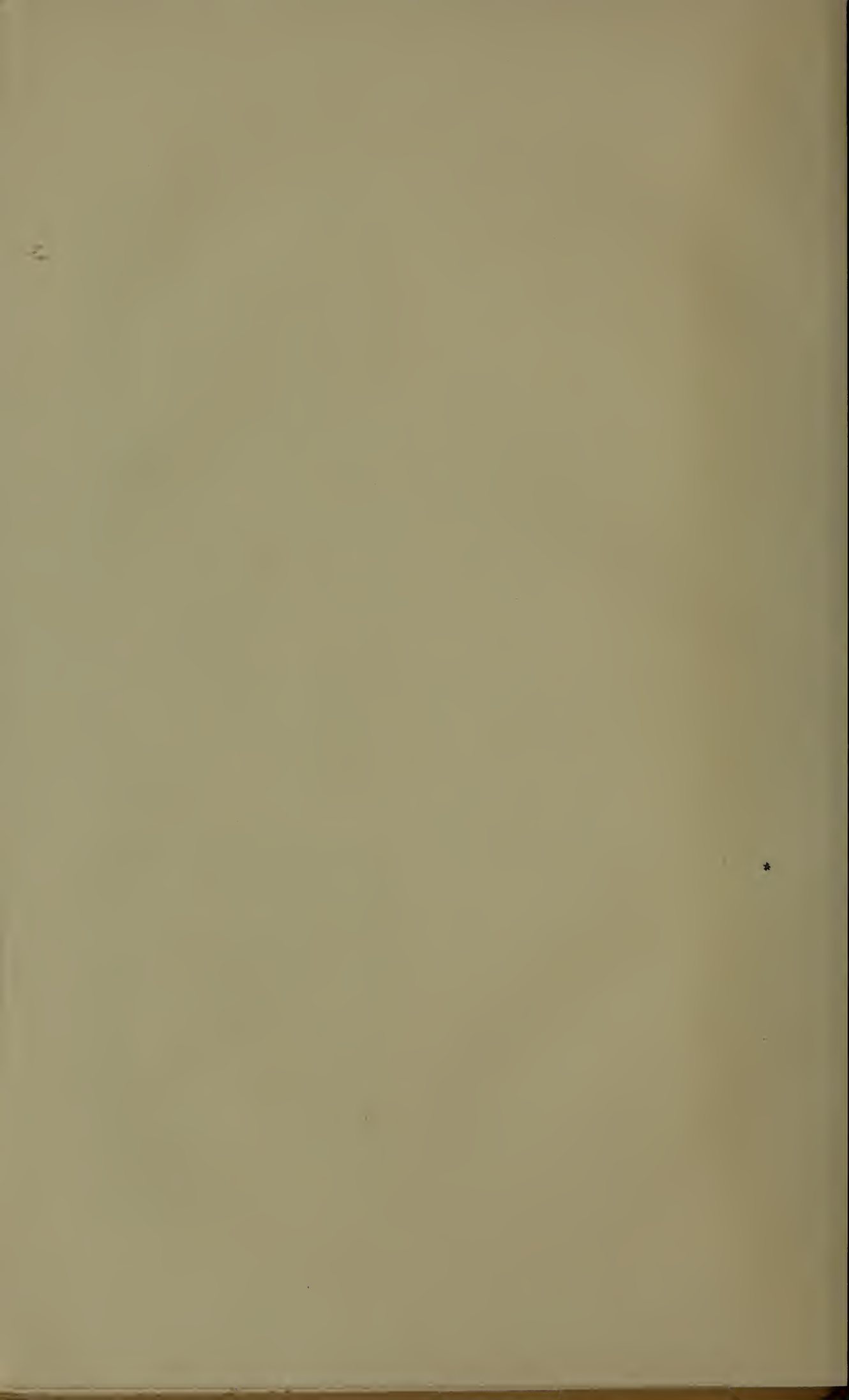
HERBERT NOBLE, B. A. '89, LL. B.
Attorney-at-Law.



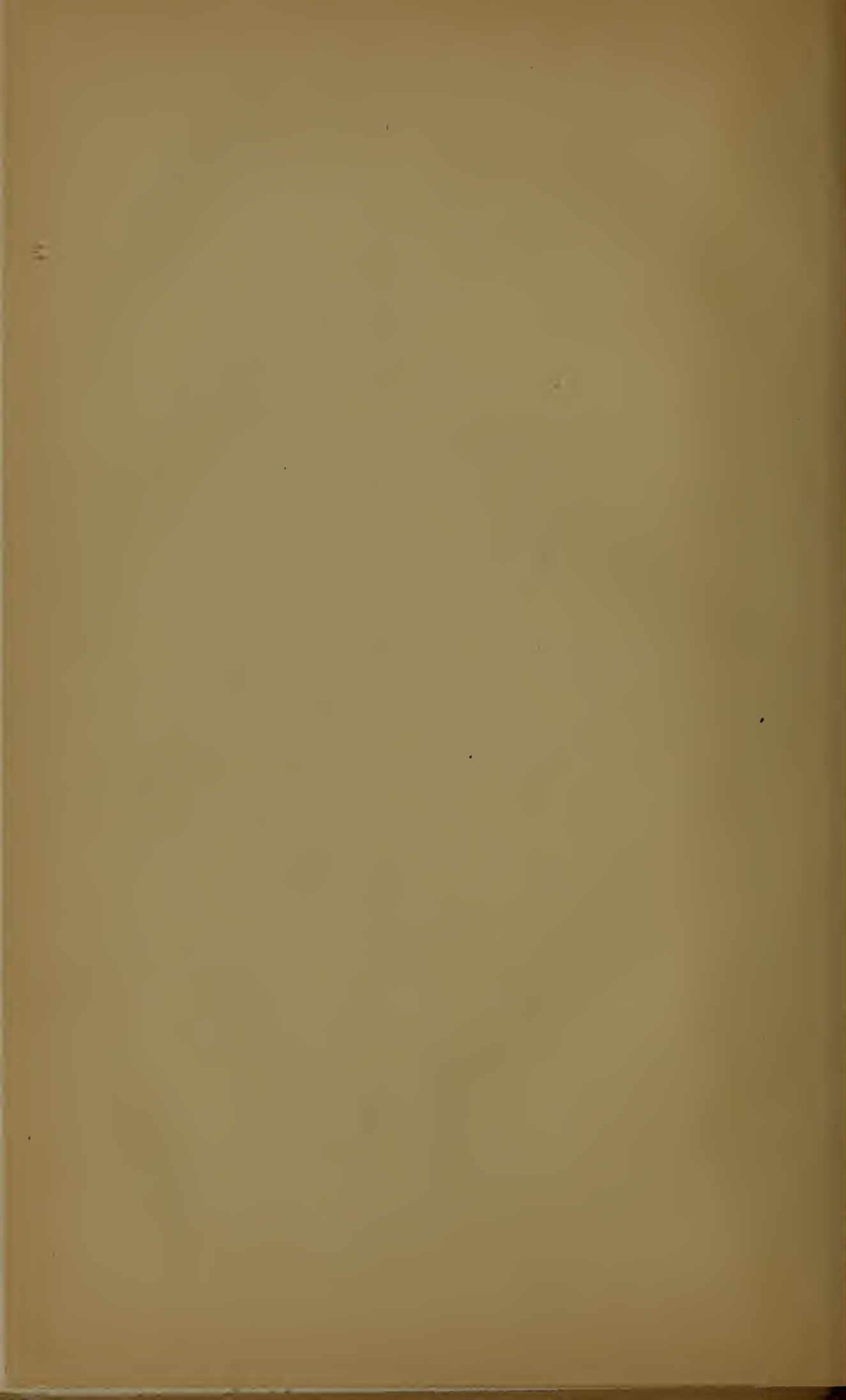
M. TILGHMAN JOHNSTON, B. A. '90.
Attorney-at-Law.



HON. OSBORNE I. YELLOTT, B. A. '91, LL. B.
Attorney-at-Law.



CHARTER
OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD.
GRANTED 1784



CHARTER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., 1784.

Whereas, institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation, and such institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated States: And whereas, it appears to this General Assembly that many public-spirited individuals, from an earnest desire to promote the founding a college or seminary of learning on the Western Shore of this State, have subscribed and procured subscriptions to a considerable amount, and there is reason to believe that very large additions will be obtained to the same throughout the different counties of the said Shore, if they were made capable in law to receive and apply the same towards founding and carrying on a college or general seminary of learning, with such salutary plan, and with such legislative assistance and direction as the General Assembly might think fit; and this General Assembly, highly approving those generous exertions of individuals, are desirous to embrace the present favorable occasion of peace and prosperity, for making lasting provision for the encouragement and advancement of all useful knowledge and literature through every part of this State:

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a college or general seminary of learning, by the name of Saint John's, be established on the said Western Shore, upon the following fundamental and inviolable principles, namely: first, the said college shall be founded and maintained

forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the college, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend; nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a principal, vice-principal, or other professor, master or tutor, in the said college, on account of his particular religious profession, having regard solely to his moral character and literary abilities, and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen. Secondly, there shall be a subscription carried on in the different counties of the Western Shore, upon the plan on which it hath been opened, for founding the said college; and the several subscribers shall class themselves according to their respective inclinations, and for every thousand pounds current money which may be subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid, into the hands of the treasurer of the Western Shore, by any particular class of subscribers, they shall be entitled to the choice of one person as a visitor and governor of said college. Thirdly, when any of the first visitors and governors chosen by the subscribers as aforesaid shall die, or remove out of the State, or absent himself from four succeeding quarterly meetings, without such excuse or plea of necessary absence as shall be deemed reasonable by a legal and just quorum of the said visitors and governors, duly assembled at a quarterly visitation of the said college, such quorum, so assembled, shall proceed, by a new election, to fill up the place and seat of such deceased, removed, or absenting member.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Reverend Mr. John Carroll, and the Reverend William Smith, and Patrick Allison, doctors in divinity; Richard Sprigg, John Steret, and George Digges, Esquires, and such other persons as they, or any two of them, may appoint in the different counties of this

Shore, be agents for soliciting and receiving, and they are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and contributions for the said intended college and seminary of universal learning, of any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, who may be willing to promote so good a design; and when any class or classes of subscribers shall have subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid, as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the Western Shore, in three equal yearly payments, to commence from the first day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the sum of one thousand pounds current money, and shall have lodged their original subscription papers in the hands of any one of the agents aforesaid, such agents shall take a copy of the same, and shall deposit the original subscription lists with the said treasurer, taking his receipt for the same; and such agent shall then appoint a time and place, convenient for the said class of subscribers to meet and choose one person as a visitor and governor of the college, agreeably to the foregoing fundamental articles, and shall cause six weeks' notice of the time and place of such election to be given in the Annapolis and Baltimore newspapers, and shall attend at the time and place of such election, with a complete list of the subscribers, and all persons having subscribed or contributed nine pounds or upwards shall be entitled to vote for one person as a visitor and governor, according as he may be classed, but shall not be entitled to vote for another visitor and governor among any other class or denomination of subscribers, unless he shall have made a second subscription of nine pounds or upwards in the second class, by and with their approbation; and all persons who may be chosen visitors and governors as aforesaid shall be considered as agents, together with the agents above mentioned, and shall have authority to act in conjunction with them, or any of them, in carrying the design into execution, as fully as if they had been herein and hereby nominated and appointed original agents for that purpose.

IV. And be it enacted, That when thirteen visitors and

governors shall be chosen as aforesaid, the said agents, or any three or more of them, shall cause six weeks' notice to be given in the newspapers aforesaid, appointing a time and place for the said visitors and governors to meet and take upon them the discharge of their trust; and the said thirteen visitors and governors, and such persons as may be afterwards added to their number by any new elections made as aforesaid, by subscribers of one thousand pounds current money, within three years after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and their successors, duly chosen according to the tenor hereof, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuance forever, by the name of "The visitors and governors of Saint John's College, in the State of Maryland"; and by the same name they shall have perpetual succession. Provided, nevertheless, that the whole number of visitors and governors of the said college shall never at any time be more than twenty-four, nor less than thirteen, seven of whom shall always have their usual residence within sixteen miles of the said college; and provided, further, that if in three years from the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, there shall not be twenty-four visitors and governors chosen as aforesaid by classes of subscribers of one thousand pounds current money each class, the other visitors and governors, being not less than eleven, duly assembled at any quarterly visitation, to be held according to the tenor of this act, shall proceed by election to fill up the number of twenty-four visitors and governors, as they shall think most expedient and convenient. Provided, always, that seventeen of the said visitors and governors shall be resident on the Western Shore of this State, but that the additional visitors and governors (to make up and perpetuate the number of twenty-four) may be chosen from any part of this State, if they are such persons as can reasonably undertake to attend the quarterly visitations, and are thought capable, by their particular learning, weight and character, to advance the interests and reputation of the said seminary.

V. And be it enacted, That the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall have full power and authority to call for and receive, out of the hands of the treasurer of the Western Shore, all such subscription papers and moneys as may have been deposited with him, or may in anywise have come into his hands and keeping, for the founding and carrying on the said college, and to appoint their own treasurer, who shall give sufficient security for the faithful discharge of his trust, and shall thereafter have the care and custody of all subscription papers, and sum or sums of money that may be collected thereon, and the receiving and keeping of all outstanding subscriptions, and other moneys that may be put into his hands, for the use of the said college, subject to the order of the visitors and governors of the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall, at their first meeting after the first day of June next, and before the first day of August, if so many visitors and governors should then be chosen according to the tenor of this act, fix and determine upon some proper place or situation on the said Western Shore for erecting the said college, which determination shall be by a majority of the whole number of visitors and governors so met, such number being in the whole not less than thirteen; and if such majority shall not, within the time aforesaid, agree upon any one place or situation for the said college, it shall be left for the General Assembly of this State, at their first ensuing session, to determine upon the place for building the said college, upon the application of any three or more of the said visitors and governors, setting forth that they could not agree upon the premises. And a complete list of the subscriptions for founding the said college shall, at the same time, be laid before the General Assembly. But if, on or before the first day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, there should not be a sufficient number of subscribers for electing and completing the whole of the said thirteen visitors and governors as aforesaid, the number of visitors and governors that shall be chosen on or before the said first day of June, if

they are seven or more, may fix and determine upon the place for erecting the said college, provided seven of them shall agree upon any one place, and if they cannot so agree, they may either leave the same to the determination of the General Assembly as aforesaid, or they may call to their advice the six agents above named; and any four of the said agents that can attend, with the seven or more visitors and governors so chosen, may either together, by seven on the whole agreeing, fix and determine upon the place for building the said college, as they shall judge most convenient and satisfactory to the majority of subscribers, and best calculated to secure the success of the design, or if they cannot so agree, the determination of the place shall be still left to the General Assembly, at their first session ensuing the said first day of June next. In the meantime, the said agents, and the visitors and governors so chosen, shall use all diligence to increase the number of subscriptions.

VII. And be it enacted, That if the city of Annapolis should be fixed upon as a proper place for establishing the said intended college, this General Assembly give and grant, and upon that condition do hereby give and grant, to the visitors and governors of the said college, by the name of "The visitors and governors of Saint John's College, in the State of Maryland," and their successors, all that four acres within the city of Annapolis, purchased for the use of the public, and conveyed on the second day of October, seventeen hundred and forty-four, by Stephen Bordley, Esquire, to Thomas Bladen, Esquire, then Governor, to have and to hold the said four acres of land, with the appurtenances, to the said visitors and governors, and their successors, for the only use, benefit and behoof, of the said college and seminary of universal learning forever.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, by the same name, shall be able and capable in law to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee, or for any other less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions, or other

hereditaments, within this State, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, release, confirmation or devise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same; and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions, or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same (excepting the said public lands hereby granted), at their pleasure to grant, alien, sell and transfer, in such manner and form as they shall think meet and convenient for the furtherance of the said college; and also that they may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any kind, manner or portion, of goods and chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed, to them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make a gift, sale or bequest thereof, and employ the same towards erecting, setting up and maintaining the said college, in such manner as they shall judge most necessary and convenient for the instruction, improvement and education, of youth, in the vernacular and learned languages, and generally in any kind of literature, arts and sciences, which they shall think proper to be taught for training up good, useful and accomplished men, for the service of their country in Church and State.

IX. And be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court or courts, before any judge, judges or justices, within this State and elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they be, and all and every other matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, within this State, or any of the United States of America, in like cases may or can do.

X. And be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, shall have full power and authority to have, make and use, one common and public seal, and likewise one privy seal, with such devices and inscriptions as

they shall think proper, and to ascertain, fix and regulate the uses of both seals, by their own laws, and the same seals, or either of them, to change, break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter forever, shall have full power and authority to constitute and appoint, in such manner as they shall think best and most convenient, a principal and vice-principal of the said college, and professors, with proper tutors and assistants, for instructing the students and scholars of the said seminary in all the liberal arts and sciences, and in the ancient and modern tongues and languages, who shall be severally styled professors of such arts, sciences, languages or tongues, as they shall be nominated and appointed for, according to each particular nomination and appointment; and the said principal, vice-principal and professors, so constituted and appointed, from time to time, shall be known and distinguished forever as one learned body or faculty, by the name of "The principal, vice-principal and professors of Saint John's College, in the State of Maryland"; and by that name shall be capable of exercising such powers and authorities as the visitors and governors of the said college, and their successors, shall, by their ordinances, think necessary to delegate to them, for the instruction, discipline and government, of the said seminary, and of all the students, scholars, ministers and servants, belonging to the same; and the said principal and vice-principal, professors, students, scholars, and such necessary ministers and servants as give constant attendance upon the business of the college, shall be exempted from all rates and taxes on their salaries, and from all military duties, except in the case of an actual invasion of the State, and when general military law is declared.

XII. And be it enacted, That the clear yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities or other hereditaments and real estate of the said college and corporation, shall not exceed nine thousand pounds current money,

to be reckoned in Spanish milled dollars, at the present rate and weight; and all gifts, grants and bequests, to the said college and corporation, after the yearly value of their estates shall amount to nine thousand pounds as aforesaid, and all bargains and purchases to be made by the said corporation, which may increase the yearly value of said estate above or beyond the sum aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, shall meet at least four times in every year, in stated quarterly meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their said ordinances they may direct, in order to examine the progress of the students and scholars in literature, to hear and determine on all complaints and appeals, and upon all matters touching the discipline of the seminary, and the good and wholesome execution of their ordinances; in all which examinations, meetings and determinations, such number of the said visitors and governors duly met (provided they be not less than seven) shall be a quorum, as the fundamental ordinances at first, or any time afterwards, duly enacted by a majority of the whole visitors, shall fix and determine.

XIV. And be it enacted, That a majority of the said visitors and governors for the time being, when duly assembled at any quarterly or other meeting, upon due notice given to the whole body of visitors and governors, shall have full power and authority to make fundamental ordinances for the government of the said college, and the instruction of the youth, as aforesaid, and by these ordinances to appoint such a number of their own body, not less than seven, as they may think proper, to be a quorum for transacting all general and necessary business of the said seminary, and making temporary rules for the government of the same; and also by the said fundamental ordinances to delegate to the principal, vice-principal and professors, such powers and authorities as they may think best for the standing government of the said seminary, and of the execution of the ordinances and rules of the

same; provided always, that they be not repugnant to the form of government, or any law of this State.

XV. And for animating and encouraging the students of the said college to a laudable diligence, industry and progress, in useful literature and science, Be it enacted, That the said visitors and governors, and their successors, shall by written mandate, under their privy seal, and the hand of some one of the visitors and governors to be chosen annually as their president, according to the ordinance to be made for that purpose, have full power and authority to direct the principal, vice-principal and professors to hold public commencements, either on stated annual days, or occasionally as the future ordinances of the said seminary may direct, and at such commencements to admit any of the students in the said college, or any other persons meriting the same (whose names shall be severally inserted in the same mandate), to any degree or degrees in any of the faculties, arts and sciences, and liberal professions, to which persons are usually admitted in other colleges or universities in America or Europe; and it is hereby enacted, that the principal, or in case of his death or absence, the vice-principal, and in case of the death or absence of both, the senior professor who may be present, shall make out and sign with his name, diplomas, or certificates, of the admission to such degree or degrees, which shall be sealed with the public or greater seal of the said corporation or college, and deliver to the graduates, as honorable and perpetual testimonials of such admission; which diplomas, if thought necessary for doing greater honor to such graduates, shall also be signed with the names of the different professors, or as many of them as can conveniently sign the same; provided always, that no student or students within the said college shall ever be admitted to any such degree or degrees, or have their name inserted in any mandate for a degree until such student or students have been first duly examined and thought worthy of the same, at a public examination of candidates, to be held one whole month previous to the day of commencement in the said college, by

and in the presence of the said visitors and governors, or of such quorum of them, not less than seven, as the ordinances of the college may authorize for that purpose, and in the presence of any other persons choosing to attend the same; and provided, further, that no person or persons, excepting the students belonging to the said seminary, shall ever be admitted to any honorary or other degree or degrees in the same, unless thirteen of the visitors and governors (of whom the president shall be one) by a mandate under their privy seal, and signed by the hands of the whole thirteen, to the principal, vice-principal and professors directed, have signified their approbation and authority for the particular admission of such person to said degree or degrees.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the ordinances which shall be, from time to time, made by the visitors and governors of the said college, and their successors, with an account of their other proceedings, and of the management of the estate and moneys committed to their trust, shall, when required, be laid before the General Assembly, for their inspection and examination; but in case at any time hereafter, through oversight, or otherwise through misapprehensions and mistaken constructions of the powers, liberties and franchises, in this charter or act of incorporation granted or intended to be granted, any ordinance should be made by the said corporation of visitors and governors, or any matters done and transacted by the corporation, contrary to the tenor thereof, it is enacted that although all such ordinances, acts and doings, shall in themselves be null and void, yet they shall not, however, in any courts of law, or by the General Assembly, be deemed, taken, interpreted or adjudged, into an avoidance or forfeiture of this charter and act of incorporation, but the same shall be and remain unhurt, inviolate and entire, unto the said corporation of visitors and governors, in perpetual succession; and all their acts conformable to the powers, true intent and meaning hereof, shall be and remain in full force and validity, the nullity and avoidance of such illegal acts to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

XVII. And be it enacted, That this charter and act of incorporation, and every part thereof, shall be good and available in all things in the law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed, reputed and adjudged, in all cases, most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof of the said visitors and governors, and their successors, so as most effectually to answer the valuable ends of this act of incorporation, towards the general advancement and promotion of useful knowledge, science and virtue.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That no person shall act as visitor and governor, or as principal or vice-principal, or as professor, in the said college, before he shall take the oath of fidelity and support to this State required by the constitution or by the laws of this State.

XIX. And, to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of the said college on the Western Shore, Be it enacted, That the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds current money, be annually and forever hereafter given and granted as a donation by the public, to the use of the said college on the Western Shore, to be applied by the visitors and governors of the said college to the payment of salaries to the principal, professors and tutors of the said college.

XX. And, as a certain and permanent fund to procure the said sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds current money annually, for the use aforesaid, Be it enacted, That the sum of twenty-five shillings, current money, imposed by the act, entitled, An act concerning marriages, for every marriage license, and hereafter to be received by the clerks of any of the counties of the Western Shore, and paid by them to the treasurer of the said Shore, agreeably to the directions of the said act, shall remain in his hands, subject to the order of the visitors and governors of the said college, to be drawn according to the directions of this act.

XXI. And be it enacted, That every fine, penalty or forfeiture for any offence (except only for treason) at common

law, or by any act of Assembly now in force, or hereafter to be made, and hereafter imposed by the general court on the Western Shore, or by any county court of that Shore, or any judge or justice of either court, and every recognizance taken by the general or any county court on the Western Shore, or any judge or justice of either of the said courts, and hereafter forfeited in the said general court or county court, and collected or received, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Western Shore, and shall remain in his hands, subject to the orders of the visitors and governors of the said college, to be drawn according to the directions of this act.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the regulations and provisions made in the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for licensing and regulating ordinary-keepers, passed at March session, seventeen hundred and eighty (except such parts of the said act as relate to the retailing of liquors by merchants or store-keepers, or at horse-races) shall be and remain in full force forever, as to the granting licenses on the Western Shore (except in the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof); and the money hereafter collected for ordinary licenses granted on the Western Shore, and paid to the treasurer of the said Shore, shall remain in his hands, subject to the orders of the visitors and governors of the said college, to be drawn according to the directions of this act.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That every person carrying goods, wares or merchandises for sale, from place to place, shall be deemed a hawker or pedler, and after the first day of April next shall, before they trade, barter or sell, any goods, wares or merchandise, on the Western Shore, take out a license from some county court of the said Shore, which shall be renewed every year; and the said county courts are hereby authorized and required, on application of any person of reputation, to grant license to such person to travel and trade as a hawker or pedler on the Western Shore for one year from the date of the said license, which license shall be made out by the clerk of the court under his hand and the seal of the county; and for every license, and the renewal

thereof, there shall be paid six pounds current money to the sheriff of the county, and five shillings to the clerk of the court, for making out or renewing such license; and the several clerks are directed annually, on or before the first day of October to return to the treasurer of the Western Shore a list of licenses granted to hawkers and pedlers; and the several sheriffs shall annually, on or before the first day of October, pay all money by them received for the said licenses to the treasurer of the said Shore, and the same shall remain in his hands, subject to the orders of the visitors and governors of the said college, to be drawn according to this act; and if any hawker or pedler, after the first day of April next, shall be found traveling with, and exposing or offering for sale, any goods, wares or merchandise, on the Western Shore, without a license obtained as aforesaid for that purpose, such hawker or pedler shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds current money; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff and constable, on the Western Shore, to examine and require any person carrying goods from place to place for sale, to produce a license, and in case of refusal, or neglect on request, to produce the same, to carry such person before some justice of the peace, who shall take a recognizance from such person, with security, to appear at the next county court; provided, that persons traveling with linen, hemp, flax or thread, the growth and manufacture of this State, and selling or bartering the same, shall not be deemed hawkers or pedlers within this act.

XXIV-XXXII. (Here follow various clauses regarding licenses.)

XXXIII. And, whereas, a college hath been founded on the Eastern Shore of this State, by the name of Washington College, in honorable and perpetual memory of the late illustrious and virtuous commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; And, whereas, it appears to this General Assembly that the connexion between the two Shores will be greatly increased by uniformity of manners and joint efforts for the advancement of literature, under one supreme legis-

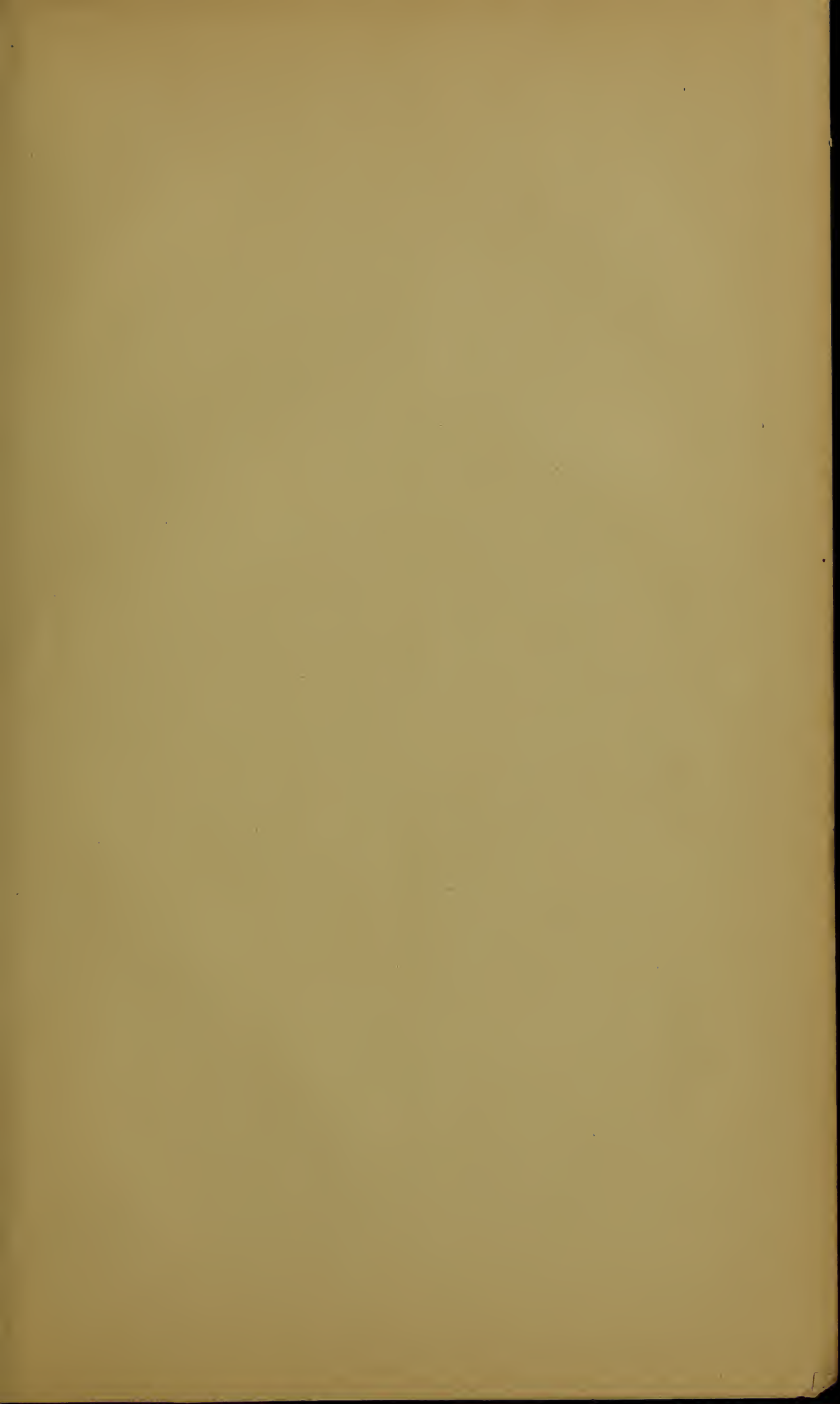
lative and visitatorial jurisdiction: Be it further enacted, That the said two colleges, viz., Washington College on the Eastern Shore, and Saint John's College on the Western Shore, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, one university, by the name of The University of Maryland, whereof the Governor of the State for the time being shall be chancellor, and the principal of one of the said colleges shall be vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, according to such rule or by-law of the university as may afterwards be made in that case.

XXXIV. And, for establishing a body of by-laws or ordinances for the general government and well ordering the affairs of the said university, with the mutual consent, advice and authority, of the said two colleges, Be it enacted, That as soon as conveniently may be after thirteen visitors and governors shall be chosen for Saint John's College, and shall have duly taken upon them the discharge of their trust, the chancellor shall call a meeting of the visitors and governors of the said two colleges, or a representation of at least seven visitors and governors from each of them, and two members of the faculty of each of them (the principal when there is any, being one), which meeting shall be styled The Convocation of the University of Maryland, and at their first meeting (to be continued on adjournments by the chancellor) shall frame a body of by-laws or ordinances, the object of which shall be the general government of the university, so far as may relate to uniformity of manners and literature in the said colleges, the receiving, hearing and determining, appeals from any of the members, students or scholars, of either of them, the conferring the higher degrees and honors of the university; which by-laws, so framed and passed by the said convocation, shall be binding, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State, or in any manner abridge or destroy the separate and distinct rights, franchises and immunities, of either of the said colleges, as expressed, declared and granted, in their respective charters or acts of incorporation.

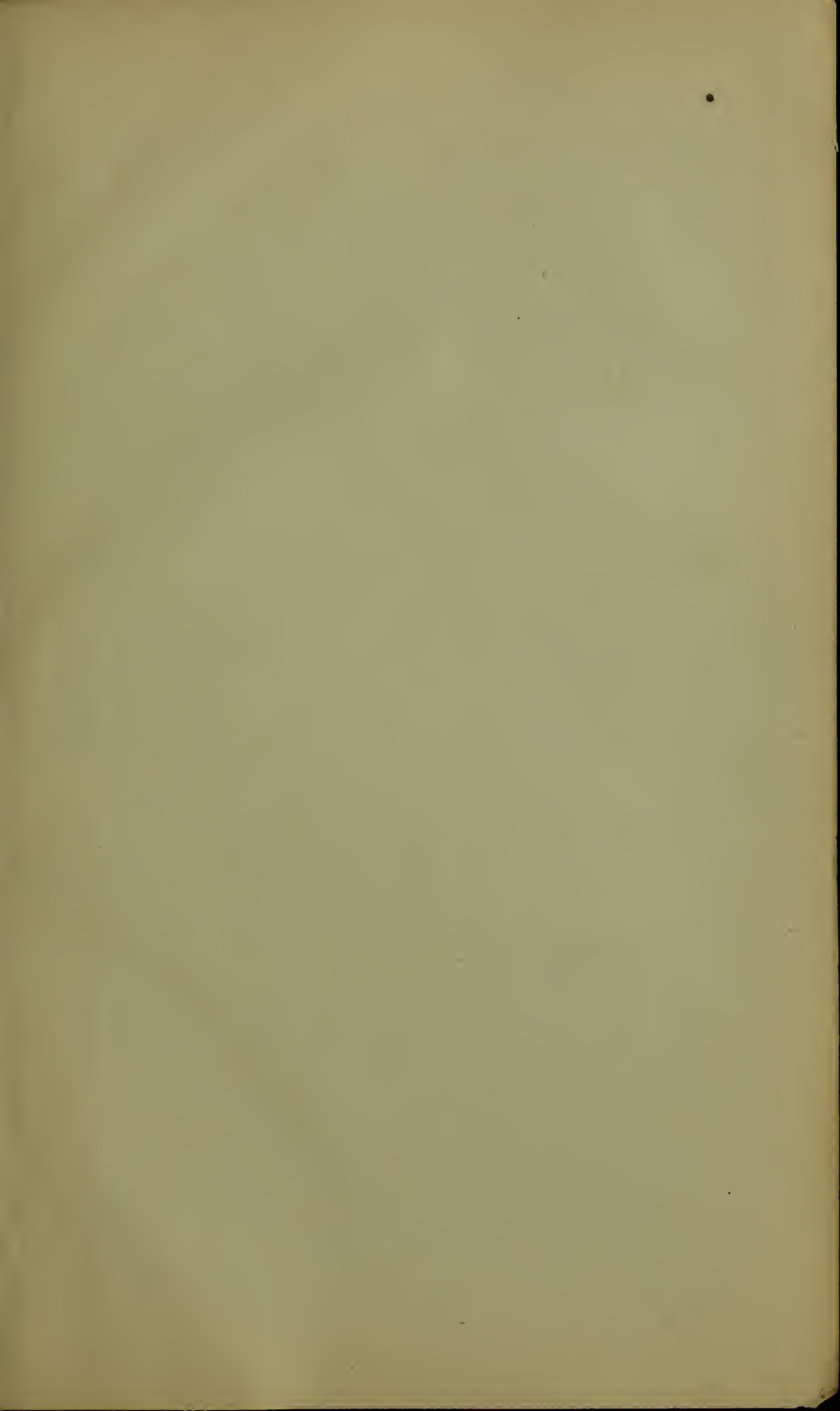
XXXV. And be it enacted, That when a body of by-laws or ordinances for the government of this university shall be established as aforesaid, all future and annual meetings of the convocation of the university shall be held alternately on the commencement day in each college, and the chancellor, when present, shall preside at all such meetings, and may also call a special meeting when he may judge the same to be necessary, which special meetings shall likewise be held alternately in each college; and in the absence of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor shall preside in his stead; and likewise when the chancellor shall be present, the vice-chancellor shall, by his directions, preside in all scholastic exercises and examinations, and in conferring the literary honors of the university; and in the absence of the vice-chancellor, his place shall be supplied by such member of the faculty of either college as the laws in that case to be made shall provide, or by the election of a vice-chancellor for that time.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the visitors and governors of the said college shall lay before the General Assembly at its annual meeting in November (or oftener if required) an account in writing of all moneys by them received in virtue of this act, and of the salaries by them paid out of the said moneys, and to whom paid; and after payment of the said sum of seventeen hundred and fifty pounds current money, the balance (if any) shall remain in the treasury, subject to the disposal of the General Assembly.





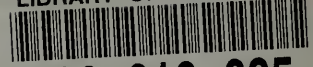








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